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No. 192

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 12, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GRACE F. NAPOLITANO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

RECOGNIZING REPRESENTATIVE FRED KELLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, throughout his career, FRED KELLER has had many titles.

He's been a CEO, State representative, Congressman, and deacon. But the title that I know Representative KELLER is most proud of is "grandfather."

Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and to thank a man whom I

have had the privilege of calling a fellow legislator and a friend.

For the past 4 years, I have been proud to work alongside Representative FRED KELLER. One of the great joys of my time in Congress has been joining alongside FRED KELLER and other Members of Congress in a morning prayer group.

Through his actions and through his deeds, Representative KELLER has set an example of what it meant to serve his constituents faithfully and with their best interests at heart.

Throughout his career, Fred has been a champion of conservative values, defending life, fighting for our students, and always working tirelessly to hold government accountable.

There has been no greater advocate for his district and no greater champion of liberty than Representative FRED KELLER.

Madam Speaker, this body will miss having Representative FRED KELLER among us in the 118th Congress.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF KURT KEILHOFFER

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Mapleton firefighter, Kurt Keilhofer, who was killed while serving the people of Huntingdon County on December 6, 2022.

A native son of Pennsylvania, Kurt dedicated his life to serving others, to serving his community. Aside from his work in agriculture, Kurt served not only as a firefighter, but also a member of the Mapleton Borough Council where he worked each day to put the needs of Mapleton residents first. He enjoyed camping, motorcycles, and spending time outdoors. More than any of this perhaps, Kurt also enjoyed time with his 15 grandchildren and his granddaughter, Aria.

We owe a debt of gratitude that we can never repay to Kurt, who gave his life while doing what firefighters do: protecting others each and every day that they serve us.

This year, 86 firefighters have lost their lives in the line of duty. This Christmas, please join me in saying a prayer for those families who will be missing a loved one who died in the service to their communities.

RECOGNIZING CITY OF JOLIET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great city of Joliet, Illinois. For the last 10 years, I have had the honor of representing Joliet and the surrounding areas as part of Illinois' 11th Congressional District.

Joliet is the third largest city of Illinois, with a storied history intertwined with our State. Due to changing of the Congressional maps, however, I will no longer be representing Joliet. This great city will be represented by my colleague, Congresswoman LAUREN UNDERWOOD in the 118th Congress.

No matter what opinion you have about the redistricting procedures in Illinois, and all around the country, for that matter, one thing is clear: I was not in the room when these maps were drawn that took Joliet away from me.

While I am sad that my work with the Joliet communities and all of the great organizations there is coming to a close, I am so proud to reflect upon what we have accomplished for the Joliet community and of the tremendous upward arc of progress in Joliet that we have seen over the last decade.

I have so many fond memories of my time representing Joliet. For the last decade, Joliet has given me, a scientist, a reason to celebrate the work of science fiction with the Joliet Public Library's annual Star Wars Day.

Every June, the community comes together to parade down Ottawa Street along with the Imperial Storm Troopers, Jedi Knights, and Ewoks in full costume.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Aside from giving everyone an excuse to channel their inner child, *Star Wars* Day also promotes literacy, science, technology, engineering, and math in a fun and exciting atmosphere that captivates young minds.

Joliet was also the backdrop for the 1980 classic film, *The Blues Brothers*, which features Joliet Jake and Elwood leaving the Old Joliet Prison at the beginning of the movie.

That is why I was, as Elwood says in the film, “on a mission from God” to help secure the \$3 million for the Old Joliet Prison to repair and rehabilitate this cultural and historical landmark for generations to enjoy, as well as to benefit what seems to be an endless stream of German tourists who stop by the prison, take a selfie in front of it on the way down the historic Route 66 corridor that travels through the Joliet area.

And just this past August, the entire community came together to watch Dan Aykroyd and Jim Belushi perform at the Old Joliet Prison.

Joliet has accomplished many things of national significance, as well, including being chosen as the site for what will be the largest manufacturing plant for electric school buses in North America, and which recently started production.

One of my greatest priorities in Congress was securing funding for the Joliet’s Brandon Road Lock and Dam, which is currently the last line of defense in preventing invasive Asian Carp from reaching Lake Michigan and all of the lakes and tributaries of the Great Lakes Basin.

We worked for many years to fast-track this funding, and thanks to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Army Corps of Engineers finally has the resources it needs to begin construction on this project to help protect Illinois waterways and every lake and tributary in the entire Great Lakes Basin.

Just this past year, I was proud to secure over \$8 million of community project funding for various projects in Joliet, including \$3.5 million to support the work being done to replace aging service lines in our plumbing, including lead lines, so that every resident in the Joliet area has access to safe drinking water.

These are just two of the many projects in Joliet that I have had the honor of working on throughout the years. What is more important is all that Joliet has given the Chicago suburbs.

The Blues Brothers’ concert at the Old Joliet Prison was a fitting camp to wrap up my time in Joliet and one that represents one of the many reasons why I will miss representing the city in Congress so much.

Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank everyone in the Joliet area for sending me to Congress on your behalf. It has been an honor of a lifetime serving you and making your communities a better place for future generations.

CONTINUE FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH THROUGH ADVERSITY

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise to emphasize the importance of long-term and reliable funding for scientific projects, especially when the going gets tough.

During my years as a scientist, I was involved in building of giant particle accelerators to smash protons and antiprotons together to make particles that have not been around since the Big Bang. Back in August of 2019, I was honored to speak at the 10th anniversary of the National Ignition Facility, which at the time had achieved all of its technical goals but was frustrated by scientific uncertainties and was struggling with neutron yields on the order of 10 to the 16th.

The point that I made and the point that I am making today is that it is important to continue fundamental research even when the going gets tough.

BRENNIK SAPP AWARDED FOR HIS GOOD DEEDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to applaud Brennik Sapp of Liberty Elementary School for his commitment to helping his community.

When Brennik was an infant, he spent 12 days at the University of Iowa Stead Family Children’s Hospital in Iowa City when he was diagnosed at birth with Hirschsprung’s disease. This is an intestinal disease that is present at birth and that can lead to death.

Thanks to the excellent doctors at the hospital, Brennik’s life was saved, but he will always have to manage life with the disease.

Brennik did not let this disease deter him. Rather, he made it his mission to help other children who have chronic illnesses.

Last year alone, Brennik raised over \$2,000 for the University of Iowa Stead Family Children’s Hospital in Iowa City. This money was used to buy books for children who are undergoing hospitalization and treatment.

Brennik’s selflessness did not go unnoticed by his community. The American Legion recently awarded Brennik with the Good Deed Award, which is gifted to youth who serve as an inspiration for their community.

I thank Brennik for everything that he is doing for children across Iowa. I am proud to represent youth who are making a difference in their community.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o’clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Give ear to our words, O Lord. Consider the meditations of our hearts. Give heed to our voices, our king and our God, for to You do we pray.

We speak to You from the depths of our hearts, words of personal need and unspoken desires. You alone know what concerns us. You alone are our counsel in our perplexity. Give ear to our unuttered words, O Lord. Be considerate of our private contemplations.

We lift our voices, in these Chambers and in our communities, voices of passion and purpose. Remind us, O God, that ultimately, it is before You we are to speak our peace. To You should we make our appeals. Give heed to our voices, for You are our sovereign and God. You alone will receive our prayers.

In all that we do and say, may we reorder our lives, our intentions, and even our opinions that they would be united with Your will and serve as echoes of Your love for Your people.

With joy we receive Your many blessings. And in gratitude we pray in Your matchless name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the Chamber her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, December 8, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I write to inform you of my resignation, effective December 9, 2022, at 11:59 p.m. PST, as United States Representative for the 37th Congressional District of California.

Attached is a copy of the letter I submitted to the Governor of California.

It has been an honor to serve the people of California's 33rd and 37th Districts, and I greatly appreciate their trust in me over these last twelve years. I also appreciate the faith and fellowship of my colleagues. I am enormously proud of what we have accomplished by working together to address real issues that impact the people who sent us all here to Congress. We have not always agreed, but our greatest achievements have come when we were able to set aside our differences and find common ground.

The issues that face us have not been small, but neither has our resolve. Our conversations have not always been comfortable, and the solutions before us have not always been easy, but we have not been deterred. I hope in the next Congress that we will continue to see real efforts to legislate and to improve lives.

It is not without sadness that I announce my resignation. I know I leave behind much work to be done. But I am proud to be called home and look forward to the challenges that lie ahead as Mayor of Los Angeles. I am also proud of the young colleagues I leave behind. The future of public service is bright.

Sincerely,

KAREN BASS,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, December 8, 2022.

Hon. GAVIN NEWSOM,
Governor of California,
Sacramento, CA.

DEAR GOVERNOR NEWSOM: I write to inform you of my resignation, effective December 9, 2022, at 11:59 p.m. PST, as United States Representative for the 37th Congressional District of California.

Sincerely,

KAREN BASS,
Member of Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), the whole number of the House is 431.

HONORING L.G. RAUN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and a great leader for American agriculture, Mr. L.G. Raun.

L.G. and his lovely bride, Linda, are rice farmers from El Campo, Texas, a third-generation family farm. Both have very capably and faithfully served the U.S. rice industry all their lives in varying degrees of leadership within USA Rice.

L.G. recently completed his term as president of the Southwest Council of Agribusiness, a highly respected consortium of farm and ranch organizations, agricultural lenders, and allied businesses serving Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Although L.G.'s term as president of the Southwest Council is concluding, I am confident that he and Linda's role

in service to American agriculture will carry on, and all of agriculture will be better for it.

I often say, agricultural policy doesn't just impact farm families like the Rauns, but it impacts every American and everyone who eats. These are critical matters, and the Rauns deserve a lot of credit for helping us get it right.

Thank you, L.G., for your strong leadership and your friendship.

CONTINUING BABY FORMULA SHORTAGE

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, while the baby formula shortage no longer draws as many headlines, parents are still suffering as a third of American families still struggle to find baby formula, according to recent Census Bureau statistics.

Countless parents are still searching store after store in hopes of finding formula to feed their children. That is unacceptable. Parents deserve both solutions and answers.

Months ago, the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously advanced my resolution calling for the Biden administration to release documents related to the recall of infant formula and potential impacts on the infant formula supply chain.

Let me reiterate. This was passed unanimously in committee with support from both sides of the aisle. I am urging the Speaker and Democrat leadership to allow a full vote on this resolution immediately.

We need to hold the administration accountable and ensure that this level of failure never happens again.

RECOGNIZING APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI TEACHERS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, for the sixth consecutive year, Appalachian State University has led the entire Nation in the number of alumni who have become National Board Certified Teachers.

Indeed, this is a monumental feat. This accolade not only speaks to the caliber of Appalachian State's alumni, but also to the university's commitment to prepare talented individuals who will go on to make a profound impact upon our society.

Under the steadfast leadership of Chancellor Sheri Everts, and thanks to the dedication of countless members of this university, Appalachian State's excellence continues to be recognized on the national stage.

Congratulations to Appalachian State, the Reich College of Education, and its many alumni on this wonderful accomplishment.

CONTINUING INFLATION

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the Christmas season is a time for families across America to be joyous. However, due to irresponsible policies of Biden and Democrats, inflation has reached 40-year highs.

The Thanksgiving meal was particularly tough on the wallet, but now with Christmas, prices continue to be unbearable. Even the cost of a Christmas tree is expected to rise 15 percent.

According to a recent survey by RetailMeNot, more than half of holiday shoppers plan to make fewer purchases due to higher prices.

Average national costs have increased. Airfare is up 42 percent, public transportation up 28 percent, gas up 17 percent, food up 12 percent.

I was grateful this weekend for a day-long visit to Kyiv in Ukraine. The people of Ukraine, with Poland and Germany, are courageous for liberty and rule of law.

In the tradition of the American Revolution, they understand: Don't tread on me. Appeal unto Heaven. Live free or die.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from Afghanistan's safe haven to America.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 9, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 9, 2022, at 10:44 a.m.

That the Senate passed S. 2333.
That the Senate passed S. 2834.
That the Senate passed S. 4216.
That the Senate passed S. 5229.
That the Senate passed S. 5230.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 310.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 7535.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of Alan R. Parker, former Staff Director and Chief Counsel of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate S. Res. 867.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

EMPOWERING THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7077) to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act”.

SEC. 2. FIRE SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 38. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a major fire, the Administrator may send incident investigators, which may include safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists, to the site of the fire to conduct a fire safety investigation as described in subsection (b).

“(b) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—A fire safety investigation conducted under this section—

“(1) shall be conducted in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate any fire; and

“(2) shall examine the previously determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters to include use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics (movement) during the event, and costs of associated injuries and deaths.

“(c) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), upon concluding any fire safety investigation under this section, the Administrator shall—

“(A) issue a public report to the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities on the findings of such investigation; or

“(B) collaborate with another investigating Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial agency on the report of that agency.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If the Administrator, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities determines that issuing a report under paragraph (1) would have a negative impact on a potential or ongoing criminal investigation, the Administrator is not required to issue such report.

“(3) CONTENTS.—Each public report issued under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations on—

“(A) any other buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks;

“(B) improving tactical response to similar fires;

“(C) improving civilian safety practices;

“(D) assessing the costs and benefits to the community of adding fire safety features; and

“(E) how to mitigate the causes of the fire.

“(d) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.—In addition to a fire safety investigation conducted pursu-

ant to subsection (a), provided doing so would not have a negative impact on a potential or ongoing criminal investigation, the Administrator may send fire investigators to conduct a fire safety investigation at the site of any fire with unusual or remarkable context that results in losses less severe than those occurring as a result of a major fire, in coordination and cooperation with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate the fire.

“(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(1) affect or otherwise diminish the authorities or the mandates vested in other Federal agencies;

“(2) grant the Administrator authority to investigate a major fire for the purpose of an enforcement action or criminal prosecution; or

“(3) require the Administrator to send investigators or issue a report for a major fire when the Administrator, in coordination and cooperation with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, determine that it may compromise a potential or ongoing criminal investigation.

“(f) MAJOR FIRE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘major fire’ shall have the meaning given such term under regulations to be issued by the Administrator.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7077, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

Although significant progress has been made in preventing major fires over the past 25 years, building fires in the United States remain a serious problem.

According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there was an estimated 372,000 residential building fires within the United States in 2020. These fires caused an estimated 2,615 deaths, 11,825 injuries, and \$8.6 billion in property loss.

It is very timely that we are about to enact this bill as winter approaches and residential building fires are more likely to occur.

It is essential that we learn from major fires to inform and improve future fire prevention efforts. The U.S. Fire Administration is an essential part of these efforts.

Unfortunately, the agency currently lacks the authority to participate in post-fire onsite investigations.

□ 1415

H.R. 7077 addresses this gap by authorizing USFA to send their own ex-

perts to the site of a major fire to conduct an onsite investigation in coordination and cooperation with Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial authorities. In doing so, this bill more fully leverages the unique expertise of the U.S. Fire Administration to help strengthen fire prevention.

This bill would also require the administrator to issue a public report on the findings of an investigation or collaborate with another investigating agency on their report. This report would include recommendations on improving tactical response and civilian safety practices, as well as on approaches to mitigation. These reports are an essential component of ensuring that everyone can utilize the knowledge we collect from major fires to improve future prevention efforts.

I thank my friend and colleague, Representative RITCHIE TORRES, for his leadership on this bill. Representative TORRES introduced this bill after a major residential building fire in his district on January 9 of this year resulted in the tragic deaths of 17 people, including 8 children.

I also thank my colleagues on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, Representatives HALEY STEVENS, ANTHONY GONZALEZ, and PETER MEIJER for their leadership on this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to join us in passing this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate amendment to H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act. This bipartisan legislation would give the U.S. Fire Administration the authority to send specialists to assist local firefighter investigators in onsite investigations of major fires.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, last year had the highest number of home fire deaths in 14 years. As was mentioned, families in Representative TORRES' district know the devastation of major fires after suffering through New York City's deadliest fire in over three decades. This single fire claimed the lives of 17 residents, including 8 children.

By empowering the U.S. Fire Administration to partner with local fire departments, we can better determine the root cause of these tragedies and make sure that they never happen again.

The U.S. Fire Administration is housed within FEMA, and it has valuable and lifesaving resources on preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This bill would ensure that State and local governments can access their expertise and, hopefully, prevent major fires in the future.

The bill directs incident investigators to examine the determined cause and origins of fires. It also requires them to assess broader systematic matters including use of codes and

standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics, costs, and associated injuries and deaths.

Additionally, the bill also requires the U.S. Fire Administration to issue a report in coordination with Federal, State, and local authorities on their findings, and to provide recommendations to Federal, State, and local officials to implement to prevent similar fires from occurring in the future.

This bill passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support in May of this year. The Senate amendment added language to ensure that the U.S. Fire Administration would not affect or diminish the authorities of other Federal agencies when investigating major fires and would not grant the administrator authority to investigate a major fire for the purpose of an enforcement action or criminal prosecution.

This bill incorporates stakeholder and agency feedback and is endorsed by the Fire Department of New York, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the National Fire Protection Association.

I thank Representative TORRES for introducing and leading the original bill, as well as the original cosponsors from our committee: Representatives STEVENS, MEIJER, and GONZALEZ. I also thank Senator PETERS for his work on the Senate amendment.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, I am ready to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I rise again in support of the Senate amendment to H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

As I previously mentioned, the U.S. Fire Administration has valuable and lifesaving resources in preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This amendment would ensure that State and local governments have access to these resources and that the U.S. Fire Administration has the authority needed to conduct onsite investigations of major fires without diminishing the authorities of other Federal agencies or negatively affecting ongoing or potential criminal investigations.

We cannot afford to let any more tragic and preventable fires like the one in Representative TORRES' district happen in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYERS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative BICE for joining me in presenting this bill today. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7077, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 7077.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FLOOD LEVEL OBSERVATION, OPERATIONS, AND DECISION SUPPORT ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 558) to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 558

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act” or the “FLOODS Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. National Integrated Flood Information System.
- Sec. 4. Observations and modeling for total water prediction.
- Sec. 5. Service coordination hydrologists at River Forecast Centers of the National Weather Service.
- Sec. 6. Improving National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration communication of future flood risks and hazardous flash flood events.
- Sec. 7. Freshwater monitoring along the coast.
- Sec. 8. Tornado warning improvement.
- Sec. 9. Hurricane forecast improvement program.
- Sec. 10. Weather and water research and development planning.
- Sec. 11. Forecast communication coordinators.
- Sec. 12. Estimates of precipitation frequency in the United States.
- Sec. 13. Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure.
- Sec. 14. National Weather Service hydrologic research fellowship program.
- Sec. 15. Identification and support of consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information.
- Sec. 16. Gap analysis on availability of snow-related data to assess and predict flood and flood impacts.
- Sec. 17. Availability to the public of flood-related data.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INTEGRATED FLOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a system, to be known as the “National Integrated Flood Information System”, to better inform and provide for more timely decision making to reduce flood-related effects and costs.

(b) SYSTEM FUNCTIONS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, shall—

(1) provide an effective flood early warning system that—

(A) collects and integrates information on the key indicators of floods and flood impacts, including streamflow, reservoir release and diversion, precipitation, soil moisture, snow water equivalent, land cover, and evaporative demand;

(B) makes usable, reliable, and timely forecasts of floods;

(C) assesses the severity of flood conditions and effects;

(D) provides information described in subparagraph (A), forecasts described in subparagraph (B), and assessments described in subparagraph (C) at the national, regional, and local levels, as appropriate; and

(E) communicates flood forecasts, flood conditions, and flood impacts to appropriate entities engaged in flood planning, preparedness, and response and post-event flood extent, including—

(i) decision makers at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels of government; and

(ii) the public;

(2) provide timely data, information, and products that reflect differences in flood conditions among localities, regions, watersheds, and States;

(3) coordinate and integrate, through interagency agreements as practicable, Federal research and monitoring in support of the flood early warning information system provided under paragraph (1);

(4) use existing forecasting and assessment programs and partnerships;

(5) make improvements in seasonal precipitation and temperature, subseasonal precipitation and temperature, and flood water prediction; and

(6) continue ongoing research and monitoring activities relating to floods, including research activities relating to—

(A) the prediction, length, severity, and impacts of floods and improvement of the accuracy, timing, and specificity of flash flood warnings;

(B) the role of extreme weather events and climate variability in floods; and

(C) how water travels over and through surfaces.

(c) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, may—

(1) engage with the private sector to improve flood monitoring, forecasts, land and topography data, and communication, if the Administrator determines that such engagement is appropriate, cost effective, and beneficial to the public and decision makers described in subsection (b)(1)(E)(i);

(2) facilitate the development of 1 or more academic cooperative partnerships to assist in carrying out the functions of the National

Integrated Flood Information System described in subsection (b);

(3) use and support monitoring by citizen scientists, including by developing best practices to facilitate maximum data integration, as the Administrator considers appropriate;

(4) engage with, and leverage the resources of, entities within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such as the National Weather Service with respect to forecast and warning functions, the National Integrated Drought Information System, the Regional Climate Center, and the National Mesonet Program, to improve coordination of water monitoring, forecasting, and management; and

(5) engage with and support water monitoring by the United States Geological Survey—

(A) to improve the availability and continuity of streamflow data at critical locations through the deployment of rapid deployment gages and the flood-hardening of at-risk streamflow gauges; and

(B) to increase storm surge monitoring data through the deployment of additional storm surge sensors.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing and maintaining the National Integrated Flood Information System, the Administrator shall consult with relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector.

(e) COOPERATION FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each Federal agency shall cooperate as appropriate with the Administrator in carrying out this section.

SEC. 4. OBSERVATIONS AND MODELING FOR TOTAL WATER PREDICTION.

(a) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish partnerships with 1 or more institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to evaluate observations that would improve total water prediction.

(2) PRIORITY OBSERVATIONS.—In establishing partnerships under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize partnerships to evaluate observations from uncrewed aerial systems.

(b) MAINTAINED OBSERVATIONS.—If the Administrator determines that incorporating additional observations improves total water prediction, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, continue incorporating those observations.

(c) MODELING IMPROVEMENTS.—The Administrator shall advance geographic coverage, resolution, skill, and efficiency of coastal oceanographic modeling, including efforts that improve the coupling of and interoperability between hydrological models and coastal ocean models.

SEC. 5. SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS AT RIVER FORECAST CENTERS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Weather Service (in this section referred to as the “Director”) shall designate at least 1 service coordination hydrologist at each River Forecast Center of the National Weather Service.

(2) PERFORMANCE BY OTHER EMPLOYEES.—Performance of the responsibilities outlined in this section is not limited to the service coordination hydrologist position.

(b) PRIMARY ROLE OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—The primary role of the service coordination hydrologist shall be to carry out the responsibilities required by this section.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), consistent with the analysis described in sec-

tion 409 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25; 131 Stat. 112), and in order to increase impact-based decision support services, each service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) shall, with respect to hydrology—

(A) be responsible for providing service to the geographic area of responsibility covered by the River Forecast Center at which the service coordination hydrologist is employed to help ensure that users of products and services of the National Weather Service can respond effectively to improve outcomes from flood events;

(B) liaise with users of products and services of the National Weather Service, such as the public, academia, media outlets, users in the hydropower, transportation, recreation, and agricultural communities, and forestry, land, fisheries, and water management interests, to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of the products and services of the National Weather Service;

(C) collaborate with such River Forecast Centers and Weather Forecast Offices and Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies as the Director considers appropriate in developing, proposing, and implementing plans to develop, modify, or tailor products and services of the National Weather Service to improve the usefulness of such products and services;

(D) engage in interagency partnerships with Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies to explore the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations to reduce flood risk;

(E) ensure the maintenance and accuracy of flooding call lists, appropriate office flooding policy or procedures, and other flooding information or dissemination methodologies or strategies; and

(F) work closely with Federal, State, local, and Tribal emergency and floodplain management agencies, and other agencies relating to disaster management, to ensure a planned, coordinated, and effective preparedness and response effort.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

(d) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) may, with respect to hydrology—

(A) work with a State agency to develop plans for promoting more effective use of products and services of the National Weather Service throughout the State;

(B) identify priority community preparedness objectives;

(C) develop plans to meet the objectives identified under subparagraph (B); and

(D) conduct flooding event preparedness planning and citizen education efforts with and through various State, local, and Tribal government agencies and other disaster management-related organizations.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

SEC. 6. IMPROVING NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMUNICATION OF FUTURE FLOOD RISKS AND HAZARDOUS FLASH FLOOD EVENTS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of—

(i) the flash flood watches and warnings of the National Weather Service; and

(ii) the information delivery to support preparation and responses to floods; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Administrator with respect to the assessment required by subparagraph (A).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of whether the watches, warnings, and information described in paragraph (1)(A) effectively—

(i) communicate risk to the general public;

(ii) inform action to prevent loss of life and property;

(iii) inform action to support flood preparation and response; and

(iv) deliver information in a manner designed to lead to appropriate action.

(B) Subject to subsection (b)(2), such recommendations as the Administrator may have for—

(i) legislative and administrative action to improve the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

(ii) such research as the Administrator considers necessary to address the focus areas described in paragraph (3).

(3) FOCUS AREAS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall focus on the following areas:

(A) Ways to communicate the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events to the public that are most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks.

(B) Ways to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood, including partnering with emergency response agencies, as appropriate.

(C) Evaluation of information delivery to support the preparation for and response to floods.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(A) individuals in the academic sector, including individuals in the field of social and behavioral sciences;

(B) other weather services;

(C) media outlets and other entities that distribute the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

(D) floodplain managers and emergency planners and responders, including State, local, and Tribal emergency management agencies;

(E) other government users of the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), including the Federal Highway Administration; and

(F) such other Federal agencies as the Administrator determines rely on watches and warnings regarding flash floods for operational decisions.

(5) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Administrator shall engage with the National Academy of Sciences, as the Administrator considers necessary and practicable, including by contracting with the National Research Council to review the scientific and technical soundness of the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), including the recommendations under paragraph (2)(B).

(6) METHODOLOGIES.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall use such methodologies as the Administrator considers are generally accepted by the weather enterprise, including social and behavioral sciences.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall make such improvements to the watches and warnings described in that subsection as the Administrator considers necessary—

(A) to improve the communication of the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events; and

(B) to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS.**—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall ensure that any recommendation under subsection (a)(2)(B) that the Administrator considers a major change—

(A) is validated by social and behavioral science using a generalizable sample;

(B) accounts for the needs of various demographics, vulnerable populations, and geographic regions;

(C) responds to the needs of Federal, State, local, and Tribal government partners and media partners; and

(D) accounts for necessary changes to federally operated watch and warning propagation and dissemination infrastructure and protocols.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **WATCH; WARNING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the terms “watch” and “warning”, with respect to a hazardous flash flood event, mean products issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, intended for use by the general public—

(i) to alert the general public to the potential for or presence of the event; and

(ii) to inform action to prevent loss of life and property.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The terms “watch” and “warning” do not include technical or specialized meteorological and hydrological forecasts, outlooks, or model guidance products.

(2) **WEATHER ENTERPRISE.**—The term “weather enterprise” has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501).

SEC. 7. FRESHWATER MONITORING ALONG THE COAST.

(a) **DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT.**—The Administrator shall assess the availability of short- and long-term data on large-scale freshwater flooding into oceans, bays, and estuaries, including data on—

- (1) flow rate, including discharge;
- (2) conductivity;
- (3) oxygen concentration;
- (4) nutrient load;
- (5) water temperature; and
- (6) sediment load.

(b) **DATA NEEDS ASSESSMENT.**—The Administrator shall assess the need for additional data to assess and predict the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsection (a).

(c) **INVENTORY OF DATA NEEDS.**—Based on the assessments required by subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall create an inventory of data needs with respect to the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) **PLANNING.**—In planning for the collection of additional data necessary for ecosystem-based modeling of the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall use the inventory created under subsection (c).

SEC. 8. TORNADO WARNING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 103 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8513) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) **INNOVATIVE OBSERVATIONS.**—The Under Secretary shall ensure that the program pe-

riodically examines the value of incorporating innovative observations, such as acoustic or infrasonic measurements, observations from phased array radars, and observations from mesonets, with respect to the improvement of tornado forecasts, predictions, and warnings.”.

SEC. 9. HURRICANE FORECAST IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 104(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8514(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) evaluating and incorporating, as appropriate, innovative observations, including acoustic or infrasonic measurements.”.

SEC. 10. WEATHER AND WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

Section 105(2) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8515(2)) is amended by inserting “and flood-event” after “operational weather”.

SEC. 11. FORECAST COMMUNICATION COORDINATORS.

Section 1762(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 8521(f)(1)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

SEC. 12. ESTIMATES OF PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.**—The term “Freely Associated States” means the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, which have each entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States.

(2) **UNITED STATES.**—The term “United States” means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish a program, to be known as the “NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States”, to compile, estimate, analyze, and communicate the frequency of precipitation in the United States.

(c) **FUNCTIONS.**—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States—

(1) shall better inform the public and provide information on—

(A) temporal and spatial distribution of heavy precipitation;

(B) analyses of seasonality in precipitation; and

(C) trends in annual maximum series data; and

(2) may serve as the official source of the Federal Government on estimates of precipitation frequency and associated information with respect to the United States.

(d) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **COVERAGE.**—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States shall include such estimates of the frequency of precipitation in the United States as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—Such estimates—

(A) shall be conducted not less frequently than once every 10 years; and

(B) may be conducted more frequently if determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(3) **PUBLICATION.**—Such estimates and methodologies used to conduct such estimates shall be—

(A) subject to an appropriate, scientific process, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) published on a publicly accessible website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(e) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—The Administrator may partner with other Federal agencies, members of the private sector, academic cooperative partnerships, or nongovernment associations to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (c).

(f) **CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may consult with relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector, as the Administrator determines necessary.

(g) **COORDINATION.**—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may coordinate with other Federal agencies.

(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, from amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act, \$3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

SEC. 13. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a committee, to be known as the “Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure” (in this section referred to as the “Water Policy Committee”).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Water Policy Committee shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Administrator.
- (2) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- (4) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (5) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (6) The Secretary of Energy.
- (7) The Secretary of the Army.
- (8) The heads of such other agencies as the co-chairs consider appropriate.

(c) **CO-CHAIRS.**—The Water Policy Committee shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—The Water Policy Committee shall meet not less frequently than 6 times each year, at the call of the co-chairs.

(e) **GENERAL PURPOSE AND DUTIES.**—The Water Policy Committee shall ensure that agencies and departments across the Federal Government that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on United States rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies and departments have joint or overlapping responsibilities to—

(1) improve interagency coordination among Federal agencies and departments on water resource management and water infrastructure issues;

(2) coordinate existing water-related Federal task forces, working groups, and other formal cross-agency initiatives, as appropriate;

(3) prioritize managing the water resources of the United States and promoting resilience of the water-related infrastructure of the United States, including—

(A) increasing water storage, water supply reliability, and drought resiliency;

(B) improving water quality, source water protection, and nutrient management;

(C) promoting restoration activities;

(D) improving water systems, including with respect to drinking water, desalination, water reuse, wastewater, and flood control; and

(E) improving water data management, research, modeling, and forecasting;

(4) improve interagency coordination of data management, access, modeling, and visualization with respect to water-related matters;

(5) promote integrated planning for Federal investments in water-related infrastructure to enhance coordination and protect taxpayer investment; and

(6) support workforce development and efforts to recruit, train, and retain professionals to operate and maintain essential drinking water, wastewater, flood control, hydropower, water delivery, and water storage facilities in the United States.

(f) **CROSS-AGENCY PRIORITY RESEARCH NEEDS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Water Policy Committee shall develop and submit to Congress a list of research needs that includes needs for cross-agency research and coordination.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Weather Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) **DECISION SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The term “decision support services” means information, including data and refined products, that supports water resources-related decision-making processes.

(3) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) **NOAA LINE OFFICES.**—The term “NOAA line offices” means the following offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

- (A) The National Ocean Service.
- (B) The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.
- (C) The National Marine Fisheries Service.
- (D) The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.
- (E) The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

(b) **HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator shall establish a hydrologic research fellowship program (in this section referred to as the “program”) for qualified individuals.

(2) **QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this section, a qualified individual is an individual who is—

- (A) a citizen of the United States; and
- (B) enrolled in a research-based graduate program, at an institution of higher education, in a field that advances the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7), such as—

- (i) hydrology;
- (ii) earth sciences;
- (iii) atmospheric sciences;
- (iv) computer sciences;
- (v) engineering;
- (vi) environmental sciences;
- (vii) geosciences;
- (viii) urban planning; or
- (ix) related social sciences.

(3) **AWARD GUIDELINES.**—Fellowships under the program shall be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Assistant Administrator.

(4) **SELECTION PREFERENCE.**—In selecting qualified individuals for participation in the program, the Assistant Administrator shall give preference to applicants from historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions.

(5) **PLACEMENT.**—The program shall support the placement of qualified individuals in po-

sitions within the executive branch of the Federal Government where such individuals can address and advance the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7).

(6) **FELLOWSHIP TERM.**—A fellowship under the program shall be for a period of up to 2 years.

(7) **FELLOWSHIP RESEARCH PRIORITIES.**—The Assistant Administrator, in consultation with representatives from the NOAA line offices, the United States Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers, as appropriate, shall develop and publish priorities for the conduct of research by fellows, which may include the following:

(A) Advance the collaborative development of a flexible community-based water resources modeling system.

(B) Apply artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to advance existing hydrologic modeling capabilities.

(C) Support the evolution and integration of hydrologic modeling within an Earth Systems Modeling Framework.

(D) Improve visualizations of hydrologic model outputs.

(E) Advance the state of coupled freshwater and salt water modeling and forecasting capabilities.

(F) Advance understanding and process representation of water quality parameters.

(G) Advance the assimilation of in-situ and remotely sensed observations and data.

(H) Support the integration of social science to advance decision support services.

(I) Develop methods to study groundwater sustainability and estimate the efficiency of recharge management.

(c) **DIRECT HIRING.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—During fiscal year 2022 and any fiscal year thereafter, the head of any Federal agency may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of that title, to a position with the Federal agency a recipient of a fellowship under the program who—

(A) earned a degree from a program described in subsection (b)(2)(B);

(B) successfully fulfilled the requirements of the fellowship within the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(C) meets qualification standards established by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.**—The direct hire authority provided by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to an individual described in paragraph (1) not later than 2 years after the date on which the individual completed the fellowship under the program.

SEC. 15. IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **EXTREME WEATHER.**—The term “extreme weather” includes observed or anticipated severe and unseasonable atmospheric conditions, including drought, heavy precipitation, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms (including derechos), large hail, extreme heat, extreme cold, flooding, sustained temperatures or precipitation that deviate substantially from historical averages, and any other weather event that the Administrator determines qualifies as extreme weather.

(2) **LONG-TERM.**—The term “long-term” shall have such meaning as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with the Administrator, considers appropriate for purposes of this section.

(3) **OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS.**—The term “other environmental trends” means wildfires, coastal flooding, inland flooding, land subsidence, rising sea levels, and any other challenges relating to changes in environmental systems over time that the Administrator determines qualify as environmental challenges other than extreme weather.

(b) **IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.**—The Administrator shall identify, and support research that enables, a consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale information as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

SEC. 16. GAP ANALYSIS ON AVAILABILITY OF SNOW-RELATED DATA TO ASSESS AND PREDICT FLOOD AND FLOOD IMPACTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, shall conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts, including data on the following:

- (1) Snow water equivalent.
- (2) Snow depth.
- (3) Snowpack temperature.
- (4) Snow and mixed-phase precipitation.
- (5) Snow melt.
- (6) Rain-snow line.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on—

- (1) the findings of the gap analysis required by subsection (a); and
- (2) opportunities for additional collaboration among Federal agencies to collect snow-related data to better assess and predict floods and flood impacts.

SEC. 17. AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF FLOOD-RELATED DATA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall make flood-related data available to the public on the website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) **COST.**—The Administrator may make the data under subsection (a) freely accessible or available at a cost that does not exceed the cost of preparing the data.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 558, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 558, the Flood Level Observation,

Operations, and Decision Support Act or FLOODS Act.

Flooding is the most common weather-related natural disaster in the United States. It affects every State in the Nation, with 99 percent of U.S. counties having experienced a flooding event in the last 25 years.

Unfortunately, climate change is predicted to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and sea level rise, which will, in turn, increase flooding in the future.

This bill would establish a National Integrated Flood Information System to coordinate and integrate flood research at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA. The bill would designate a service coordination hydrologist at each National Weather Service River Forecast Center and would leverage existing work within NOAA and through partnerships to improve timely decision-making. It would improve observations and modeling for total water prediction through partnerships with other Federal agencies and academia and create a fellowship for graduate students in hydrologic fields to work at Federal agencies. Additionally, this bill amends the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act to improve NOAA's tornado warning and hurricane forecasting programs.

Section 13 of the FLOODS Act would also codify the interagency Water Subcabinet established under Executive Order 13956 through the Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure established in this bill. This existing interagency body plays a key role in ensuring Federal agencies can efficiently and effectively manage water resources in America. Codifying this body not only shows Congress' support for these ongoing efforts, but also ensures the work will continue unimpeded. Congress does not intend this act to require the creation of an additional Federal interagency committee that would be duplicative of, or even in conflict with, the existing interagency Water Subcabinet.

Overall, this bill would improve the coordination and communication of flood events by NOAA, as well as improve tornado warning and hurricane forecasting. These measures will protect lives and property, especially in regions at high risk of flooding.

I thank Senator WICKER for sponsoring this bill, and I also thank and recognize my colleague on the Science Committee, Representative SHERRILL, for her leadership on the issue of flooding and for leading the House companion of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the passage of this important legislation so we can send it to the President's desk, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I, too, rise in support of the Flood Level Observation,

Operations, and Decision Support, or FLOODS Act, that we are considering here today.

This legislation establishes and authorizes a number of activities that will improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's forecasting and communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events.

These extreme weather events occur across the country and impact millions of Americans each year. According to the National Weather Service, a typical year in the U.S. sees 26,000 thunderstorms, 5,000 floods, 1,300 tornadoes, and 6 Atlantic Basin hurricanes.

My home State of Oklahoma is right in the middle of Tornado Alley. We are home to 86,000 farms that feed and clothe our State, Nation, and world. Entire families' livelihoods depend on weather patterns, so it is especially important that severe weather and excessive flooding is accurately predicted and quickly communicated.

One of the most important factors in any farmer's operation is precipitation. It is common sense that too little rain results in a drought. But people often overlook that too much rain also presents problems for crop production.

Precisely predicting extreme precipitation that can cause flooding—whether it is over the course of an entire season or from a single extreme weather event—helps farmers determine what crops to plant, where they are planted, and when to harvest.

But Oklahoma isn't the only State subject to the dangers of flooding. Coastal States face different challenges and have different factors that can drive their precipitation.

The variability in weather across our country means there are no one-size-fits-all solutions. A mix of Federal and local services is ideal.

That leads to many bodies seeking different data. S. 558 establishes a National Integrated Flood Information System—purposely modeled after the National Integrated Drought Information System—to coordinate and integrate flood research at NOAA.

It also establishes partnerships with institutions of higher education and Federal agencies to improve total water predictions and establishes an interagency committee to ensure coordination of Federal departments with joint or overlapping responsibilities in water management.

In one of the first Science, Space, and Technology Committee hearings this Congress, we discussed this bill along with the idea of a Federal climate service.

I am pleased to see that in the bill before us today, my colleagues heeded my caution against increasing Federal bureaucracy by establishing new services. Instead, this legislation focuses on what we know works: enabling our established agencies to collect and acquire the data they need to be successful.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues who worked across the aisle to

ensure this bill reached bipartisan, bicameral consensus; I urge the passage of this bill; and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, once again, I have no more speakers on this bill, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the FLOOD Act will be another arrow in the quiver when it comes to increasing knowledge that will help us adapt to changes in the environment.

The National Integrated Flood Information System and an interagency committee created by this legislation are critical to that effort. But that is just the beginning. The legislation also sets the stage for weather prediction innovation through things like the National Weather Service hydraulic research fellowship program, and a directive to make flood-related data available to the public.

My colleagues and I on the Science Committee had hoped this legislation would also be accompanied by a House-produced bill called the PRECIP Act that focuses more directly on precipitation data improvements. But under good-faith negotiations, we will pass the FLOODS Act today and see the PRECIP Act moved through another vehicle by the end of this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues in this Chamber and across the Capitol to continue to work with us to see this plan through, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank my friend from Oklahoma for presenting this with me. I wish we could do everything this way, but it is a very nice thing.

Madam Speaker, as you know, I am privileged to represent one of the most environmentally friendly districts in the country right across the river. We never get 6 feet of snow. I can't remember a drought. We get the occasional vestiges of a hurricane and a tornado once every 10 years that rips up somebody's garage. But it floods all the time. Not only does it flood on the river, it floods 2 miles up the river as all the storm sewers back up, storm sewers that were built in the 1930s or the 1910s that can't handle the rain that we have right now.

When they reintroduced earmarks, we discovered with 1,000 nonprofits it was difficult to pick a nonprofit for 10 earmarks. So we went to our local governments, Alexandria, Falls Church, and Arlington, and said: What do you need?

Every one of them asked for flood relief.

□ 1430

This is one of those rare instances where an environmental bill has a huge impact, even on my own district, and I

know it has a much greater impact on so many places around the country. I think about poor Iowa that was under water for most of a year.

Madam Speaker, I am thrilled to be able to present this with Representative BICE in a bipartisan way, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 558.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 558, the "Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act," or "FLOODS Act."

I am the proud sponsor of H.R. 1438, the House companion to the "FLOODS Act" being considered today. In New Jersey, we are all too familiar with the devastation of flooding both from historic weather events like Hurricane Irene, Superstorm Sandy, and most recently Tropical Storm Ida, as well as more localized high-intensity rainfall events that don't get headlines, like the five inches of sudden rainfall that caused flash flooding in Parsippany, New Jersey, last October. Protecting our communities from these events, both large and small, means giving our forecasters, local planners, and first responders up-to-date data on where to expect precipitation and flooding and in what amounts.

Sadly, my constituents know the life-and-death impact of not having precise and accurate information ahead of flooding. When we experienced horrendous flooding in the wake of Tropical Storm Ida, we tragically lost 27 lives across New Jersey. In Woodland Park in my district, a woman was swept away by the flooding—brave residents at the scene tried to rescue her, but the current was too strong and they themselves had to be rescued. In another part of my district, I heard from a mother who, along with her young children, had to be rescued from her home late at night during Ida after she had been told only hours earlier that the storm would pass well to the west of her home. Knowing the precise location of precipitation and likely flooding makes all the difference.

As Chairwoman of the Science Committee's Subcommittee on Environment, I have examined how to prevent flooding from occurring and how to be resilient to flooding that does occur. However, while mitigation and resiliency solutions such as nature-based infrastructure can help address these issues, they cannot fix the root issue of flood prevention without the data necessary to map and estimate the location and nature of the flooding threat. This bill provides vital data and tools to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and ultimately to local stakeholders.

The FLOODS Act establishes a National Integrated Flood Information System that improves the coordination and integration of flood research at NOAA, designates a service coordination hydrologist at each National Weather Service River Forecast Center, and leverages existing work across NOAA to improve timely decision making related to flooding events. Further, it improves observations and modeling for total water prediction—a crucial component to understanding mechanisms that cause flooding—through partnerships with other federal agencies and academia. This bill continues to develop the nations' STEM workforce by creating a fellowship for graduate students in hydrologic fields to work at federal agencies. Additionally, this bill takes steps to

improve coordination and communication for hurricane forecasts, tornado warnings, and other extreme weather events.

But one of the most important things needed to improve resilience to flooding is accurate estimation of precipitation. This bill directs NOAA to update its precipitation frequency estimates, known as Atlas 14. Atlas 14 estimates are essential for protecting lives and taxpayer dollars, as they directly assist emergency planning. Atlas 14 estimates are often based on precipitation data records that are in many cases decades old. We worked closely with our colleagues on the Senate Commerce Committee to reconcile the Atlas 14 language in this bill and another bill I led this Congress, H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act. The importance of making updates to Atlas 14—and subsequently keeping those estimates up-to-date—has become more apparent, even since we first introduced this bill. We encourage NOAA to update the Atlas 14 estimates as frequently as practicable, more often than the 10-year minimum requirement in this bill. And as the impacts of climate change on extreme precipitation become impossible to ignore, we further encourage the agency to consider assumptions of non-stationarity when developing Atlas 14 estimates, in line with the language in my PRECIP Act as introduced.

It is important, now more than ever, to have authoritative data and a coordinated response to flooding events as the climate crisis worsens for New Jerseyans, and the entire nation. The measures in this legislation are essential to protect our homes and families from flooding risks. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill so we can send it to the President's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 558.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) MODERNIZATION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8665) "to amend title 44, United States Code, to remove pronouns from such title that reference the Archivist, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8665

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Modernization Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

Title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 710, by striking "his approval" and inserting "approval by the President";

(2) in section 711, by striking "he shall" and inserting "the Director shall";

(3) in section 2108—

(A) by striking "transferred to him" and inserting "transferred to the Archivist";

(B) by striking "appear to him" and inserting "appear to the head of the Federal agency";

(C) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the head of the Federal agency";

(D) by striking "he concurs," and inserting "the Archivist concurs";

(E) by striking "his successor in function", each place it appears, and inserting "the successor in function of the head of the agency"; and

(F) by striking "he determines" and inserting "the Archivist determines";

(4) in section 2109—

(A) by striking "to him" and inserting "to the Archivist"; and

(B) by striking "He may" and inserting "The Archivist may";

(5) in section 2110—

(A) by striking "he considers" and inserting "the Archivist considers"; and

(B) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the Archivist";

(6) in section 2112—

(A) by striking "he may", each place it appears, and inserting "the Archivist may";

(B) by striking "in him" and inserting "in the Archivist";

(C) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the Archivist"; and

(D) by striking "his control" and inserting "the control of the Archivist";

(7) in section 2307, by striking "his designee" and inserting "the designee of the Archivist";

(8) in section 2903, by striking "by him" and inserting "by the Archivist";

(9) in section 3308, by striking "he may" and inserting "the Archivist may";

(10) in section 3310, by striking "he considers" and inserting "the Archivist considers"; and

(11) in section 3311—

(A) by striking "his legal custody" and inserting "the legal custody of the head of the agency of the United States Government";

(B) by striking "his opinion" and inserting "the opinion of such head of such agency";

(C) by striking "he shall" and inserting "such official shall"; and

(D) by striking "he disposed" and inserting "such official disposed".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 8665, the National Archives and Records Modernization Act would make a small, yet important update to the U.S. Code. This bipartisan bill would remove references to the pronoun “he” when referring to the Archivist and other senior officials of the National Archives and Records Administration, or NARA.

I thank Representative RO KHANNA, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Environment on the Oversight Committee for his leadership on this incredibly important bill. I would also like to recognize Representatives YVETTE HERRELL, KATIE PORTER, BYRON DONALDS, and DANNY DAVIS, who are all original cosponsors.

As the Nation’s recordkeeper, NARA plays a critical role in the preservation of the government’s most important documents and materials.

NARA’s mission is to provide equitable public access to the records of the Federal Government because public access to records strengthens democracy and allows all Americans to understand their history so they can fully participate in government.

Currently, the NARA is being led by Debra Steidel Wall who is serving as Acting Archivist of the United States, and has been a public servant at NARA for more than 30 years.

However, the United States Code does not reflect in its text that women can hold this important position. The code is outdated in its references to the Nation’s Archivist and other senior officials as men. It is long overdue that we update title 44 to remove reference to pronouns in the law that wrongly assume that only a man can hold this important role.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8665, the National Archives and Records Administration Modernization Act, offered by Mr. KHANNA and myself.

The National Archives and Records Administration plays an important role in securing our Nation’s history for future generations.

This simple legislation updates Archivist’s authoring law to ensure that the Archivist is not referred to solely as a male.

This makes sense, since our current Acting Archivist, Debra Wall, is a female.

To date, there have been three female Archivists, yet there are several instances where title 44 still refers to the Archivist as a man.

Although the code, as written, does not preclude a woman from serving as the Archivist, these changes would update outdated language in title 44 and modernize our Federal code to make it more uniform across the board.

Replacing this outdated language in our Federal code is the very least we can do to acknowledge the valuable contributions of thousands who have

worked at NARA since its creation in 1934—and the thousands more who will work there in the years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan, straightforward correction of the law, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8665, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8665.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

QUANTUM COMPUTING CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7535) to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Cryptography is essential for the national security of the United States and the functioning of the economy of the United States.

(2) The most widespread encryption protocols today rely on computational limits of classical computers to provide cybersecurity.

(3) Quantum computers might one day have the ability to push computational boundaries, allowing us to solve problems that have been intractable thus far, such as integer factorization, which is important for encryption.

(4) The rapid progress of quantum computing suggests the potential for adversaries of the United States to steal sensitive encrypted data today using classical computers, and wait until sufficiently powerful quantum systems are available to decrypt it.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a strategy for the migration of information technology of the Federal Government to post-quantum cryptography is needed; and

(2) the governmentwide and industrywide approach to post-quantum cryptography should prioritize developing applications, hardware intellectual property, and software that can be easily updated to support cryptographic agility.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency”—

(A) means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Government Accountability Office; or

(ii) the governments of the District of Columbia and of the territories and possessions of the United States, and their various subdivisions.

(2) CLASSICAL COMPUTER.—The term “classical computer” means a device that accepts digital data and manipulates the information based on a program or sequence of instructions for how data is to be processed and encodes information in binary bits that can either be 0s or 1s.

(3) DIRECTOR OF CISA.—The term “Director of CISA” means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(4) DIRECTOR OF NIST.—The term “Director of NIST” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(5) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(6) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information technology” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(7) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 44, United States Code.

(8) POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.—The term “post-quantum cryptography” means those cryptographic algorithms or methods that are assessed not to be specifically vulnerable to attack by either a quantum computer or classical computer.

(9) QUANTUM COMPUTER.—The term “quantum computer” means a computer that uses the collective properties of quantum states, such as superposition, interference, and entanglement, to perform calculations.

SEC. 4. INVENTORY OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS; MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.

(a) INVENTORY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall issue guidance on the migration of information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall include at a minimum—

(A) a requirement for each agency to establish and maintain a current inventory of information technology in use by the agency that is vulnerable to decryption by quantum computers, prioritized using the criteria described in subparagraph (B);

(B) criteria to allow agencies to prioritize their inventory efforts; and

(C) a description of the information required to be reported pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) ADDITIONAL CONTENT IN GUIDANCE.—In the guidance established by paragraph (1), the Director of OMB shall include, in addition to the requirements described in that paragraph—

(A) a description of information technology to be prioritized for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(B) a process for evaluating progress on migrating information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall be automated to the greatest extent practicable.

(3) PERIODIC UPDATES.—The Director of OMB shall update the guidance required under paragraph (1) as the Director of OMB determines necessary, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA.

(b) AGENCY REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an ongoing basis thereafter, the head of each

agency shall provide to the Director of OMB, the Director of CISA, and the National Cyber Director—

(1) the inventory described in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) any other information required to be reported under subsection (a)(1)(C).

(c) **MIGRATION AND ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of NIST has issued post-quantum cryptography standards, the Director of OMB shall issue guidance requiring each agency to—

(1) prioritize information technology described under subsection (a)(2)(A) for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(2) develop a plan to migrate information technology of the agency to post-quantum cryptography consistent with the prioritization under paragraph (1).

(d) **INTEROPERABILITY.**—The Director of OMB shall ensure that the prioritizations made under subsection (c)(1) are assessed and coordinated to ensure interoperability.

(e) **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the following:

(A) A strategy to address the risk posed by the vulnerabilities of information technology of agencies to weakened encryption due to the potential and possible capability of a quantum computer to breach that encryption.

(B) An estimate of the amount of funding needed by agencies to secure the information technology described in subsection (a)(1)(A) from the risk posed by an adversary of the United States using a quantum computer to breach the encryption of the information technology.

(C) A description of Federal civilian executive branch coordination efforts led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including timelines, to develop standards for post-quantum cryptography, including any Federal Information Processing Standards developed under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as well as standards developed through voluntary, consensus standards bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization.

(2) **REPORT ON MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of OMB issues guidance under subsection (c)(2), and thereafter until the date that is 5 years after the date on which post-quantum cryptographic standards are issued, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, with the report submitted pursuant to section 3553(c) of title 44, United States Code, a report on the progress of agencies in adopting post-quantum cryptography standards.

SEC. 5. EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

This Act shall not apply to any national security system.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Com-

mittee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support the Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act.

Last year, Congressman KHANNA came to me about a grave national security threat looming on the horizon.

Today, the processes we use to encrypt data are very reliable and can keep sensitive data secure during storage or transmission. But tomorrow, that may no longer be the case.

Researchers around the world are making rapid advances toward quantum computing, which is the application of quantum physics to allow computers to perform calculations many magnitudes faster and more powerfully than they do today.

While quantum computers have the potential to provide considerable benefits to society, it is also increasingly likely that they could allow our adversaries to break the best encryption we are capable of today.

Capabilities of this magnitude are likely still a decade or more in the future, but China and other adversaries are expected to begin stealing sensitive encrypted data much sooner to unlock it when they have the capacity to do so.

It is essential that the Federal Government prepare for this inevitability now, while we still have time to protect data that is critical to our national and economic security. The process of migrating all Federal IT systems to quantum-resistant cryptography will be complex and costly, but we need to start laying the groundwork for this today.

I applaud Mr. KHANNA, as well as Ms. MACE, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Senator HASSAN, for introducing the Senate companion, all of them for putting forth a thoughtful, bipartisan bill to establish that very process.

This bill would require the Office of Management and Budget to quickly issue guidance requiring Federal agencies to create and maintain inventories of all cryptographic systems currently in use, as well as all Federal IT sys-

tems that could be vulnerable to future quantum computers.

Within a year, OMB would be required to submit to Congress a strategy for addressing the risk posed by quantum computing, allowing time for assessment of this strategy before the National Institute of Standards and Technology is expected to issue its standards for how to deal with quantum computing in 2024.

The OMB would then be required to issue guidance requiring agencies to develop a plan to migrate their IT systems to quantum-resistant cryptography using those standards and to consult with the Chief Information Officers Council to prioritize agency IT systems for migration based on risk.

The bill before us today provides more concrete direction to support this vision, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as we wind down the 117th Congress, I am glad to be here supporting final passage of the Quantum Computer Cybersecurity Preparedness Act, a bipartisan bill the House sent to the Senate just this past July.

After the Senate made technical, perfecting edits, we are here today to consider sending H.R. 7535 to the President.

As an emerging technology, quantum computing holds great promise and potential peril for our Nation.

While the technology continues to rapidly develop with potential to improve computing capabilities for American research in the economy, there is a clear risk that foreign adversaries, like China, will be using this technology for malicious purposes.

One such risk is that our foreign adversaries may use the first quantum computers to unlock data that has already been stolen from U.S. Federal agencies.

Current data encryption methods are nearly impossible to decrypt with today's computing capabilities.

However, mature quantum computing systems could unlock our most sensitive information. This is a clear national security threat.

The Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act will require a government-wide strategy to better secure valuable government data.

While the Federal Government already has initiatives underway to address these emerging threats—such as a recent Presidential national security directive—H.R. 7535 makes this a clear congressional priority.

Advancing a strategic approach to evaluating quantum computing risks to Federal IT and network cybersecurity is important given the significant potential risk to our public-sector data.

Madam Speaker, I thank my House Oversight Committee colleagues, Representatives RO KHANNA and NANCY

MACE, for their work on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act.

I first thank Congressman RO KHANNA and Ranking Member COMER for their assistance in helping craft this important legislation. There is no doubt Congressman KHANNA has been a leader in this Congress on cybersecurity measures, coming from a cyber and technology background to Congress. Being able to serve with him and put this bill together, which is heading to, it looks like, the desk of the President to be signed into law, is no small feat.

Cybersecurity is national security, and today, we are going to vote on this bill and send it to the President of the United States to be signed into law.

H.R. 7535 will help future-proof the security of sensitive data and information which Federal agencies use in support of their missions.

Quantum computing might sound like something far and away and very far off in the future, but we face the threat of real adversaries stealing very sensitive, encrypted information from the Federal Government with the hope of unlocking it in the future. That threat is here, and that threat is real today.

In 2020, there were 11 Federal agencies that were hacked by agents of Russia and China, so there is no time like the present to put legislation like this through.

We need to strengthen and protect our Nation's systems and keep our data secure. Now, we will have the opportunity to see the progress that we are making in the Federal Government through this annual report through OMB.

Transitioning to post-quantum cryptography is a necessary step to ensure Federal agencies' sensitive information remains secure from prying eyes.

The future of quantum computing brings with it both significant opportunities and significant risks, but I am very optimistic about the power of quantum computing and the technology advances that we are making on this frontier.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this measure today, and I look forward to its passage and being signed into law.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that addresses an

emerging national security issue, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge concurrence in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7535, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 7535.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5349) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5349, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service

located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the J.I. Washington Post Office Building.

Mr. J.I. Washington, III was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He devoted much of his adult life to working within the South Carolina Democratic Party, pushing for more equitable participation and leadership for Black members of the party.

Mr. Washington played a key role in moving Black people into the political arena in Orangeburg County. Although he preferred working behind the scenes, many former Black politicians from the county and State revered him as the glue that held the political fabric together during his time in politics.

He was also successful in his business, the Washington Poultry Farm, which was known far and wide across South Carolina.

He served on the Santee Cooper Board of Directors and the South Carolina State University Board of Trustees. He was also a member of the NAACP, the Urban Planning Commission, the Board of Voter Registration, and the Orangeburg Civic Breakfast Club.

In addition, Mr. Washington served our country with the 351st Field Artillery Battalion in the European theater during World War II.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Washington by naming the Post Office in Orangeburg, South Carolina, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5349, which honors J.I. Washington III, a significant figure within the South Carolina Democratic Party.

J.I. advocated for more equitable participation and leadership for Black American politicians. He also had a crucial role in moving Black Americans into the political arena in Orangeburg County, and many in the county and State viewed Mr. Washington as the glue that held the different factions of the party together.

Outside of politics, he was known for his poultry farm and his work on the South Carolina State University board of trustees and in the NAACP.

Notably, J.I. served our Nation in World War II's European theater as part of the 351st Field Artillery Battalion.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a community leader and World War II veteran.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5349, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5349.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JUDGE JAMES PEREZ POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5949) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 615 North Bush Street, in Santa Ana, California, as the "Judge James Perez Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JUDGE JAMES PEREZ POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 615 North Bush Street, in Santa Ana, California, shall be known and designated as the "Judge James Perez Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Judge James Perez Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5949 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 615 North Bush Street, in Santa Ana, California, as the Judge James Perez Post Office.

Judge James Perez was born in Metcalf, Arizona, on April 27, 1926, and was the first Latino judge appointed in Orange County.

In July 1932, his family moved to Santa Ana, California, where he attended Santa Ana High School and worked in the tomato fields in southern California until he was drafted into

World War II. He proudly served in the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1944 to 1946 as a technical sergeant.

Upon returning home, he enrolled in the University of Southern California, where he earned a bachelor's degree in accounting. In 1955, he continued his education, earning a law degree from the University of Southern California Gould School of Law.

In December 1966, Governor Pat Brown appointed him to be a judge of the Orange County Municipal Court. Nine years later, Governor Jerry Brown elevated him to the Orange County Superior Court. After serving as a superior court judge for 11 years, he retired in 1987. In 1994, he was asked to come back to fill in on a part-time basis.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in celebrating the doors that Judge Perez opened for the Latino community by naming a post office in Santa Ana, California, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5949, which honors Judge James Perez, the first Latino judge appointed in Orange County, California.

Judge Perez grew up in Orange County, where he attended Santa Ana High School and worked in the tomato fields until he was drafted into World War II.

During the war, he served in the Army Air Corps as a technical sergeant.

After the war, he enrolled at the University of Southern California and received a bachelor's degree and a law degree.

In December 1966, he was appointed judge of the Orange County Municipal Court. Nine years later, he was elevated to the Orange County Superior Court. He remained on the superior court for 11 years until 1987.

Judge Perez dedicated his life to the law and his community, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a local public servant and a World War II veteran.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5949, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5949.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1500

MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6725) to change the address of the Marilyn Monroe Post Office, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6725

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHANGE OF ADDRESS FOR MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE.

Section 1 of Public Law 116-80 is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

"(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15701 Sherman Way in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the 'Marilyn Monroe Post Office Building'.

"(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the 'Marilyn Monroe Post Office Building'."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6725, to change the address of the Marilyn Monroe Post Office.

Ms. Norma Jeane Mortenson, also known as Marilyn Monroe, was born on June 1, 1926, in Los Angeles, California.

She was discovered at the local airport, where she worked on the assembly line of Radioplane Company.

Ms. Monroe went on to become an iconic actress, model, and one of the most famous and recognizable icons of the 20th century. Her big-screen highlights include "Some Like It Hot," "The Seven Year Itch," "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," among many others.

Ms. Monroe passed away on August 5, 1962, in Brentwood, California.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in naming a post office after Ms. Marilyn Monroe, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill simply changes the address of the Marilyn Monroe Post Office in Van Nuys, California, which Congress named in 2019.

Marilyn Monroe grew up in Van Nuys and attended Van Nuys High School. The neighborhood held a special place in her heart. She said it was a source of joy and allowed her to escape from her turbulent childhood, so it is appropriate that a post office there be named for her.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an American icon, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6725, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6725.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ESTEBAN E. TORRES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7832) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 396 South California Avenue in West Covina, California, as the "Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7832

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTEBAN E. TORRES POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 396 South California Avenue in West Covina, California, shall be known and designated as the "Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unani-

mous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7832, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 396 South California Avenue in West Covina, California, as the Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building.

Esteban E. Torres was born in Miami, Arizona, on January 27, 1930. His family moved to Los Angeles in 1936 where he attended the local public schools.

From 1949 to 1953, Mr. TORRES served in the U.S. Army, fought in the Korean war, and was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant first class.

Mr. TORRES was introduced to politics through his activism in the local branch of the United Auto Workers union. He held various positions, such as chief steward, UAW organizer, UAW international representative, and the director of the Inter-American Bureau for Caribbean and Latin American Affairs.

In 1974, he made his first bid for elective office representing California's 30th Congressional District but lost to incumbent George Danielson.

Mr. TORRES was eventually elected to the House of Representatives in 1982, where he was a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Small Business. In addition, Mr. TORRES chaired the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in late 1988.

During his tenure as chairman of the Banking panel's Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, he pushed measures to empower customers of financial institutions, authored the Truth in Savings Act, and advocated for legislation that would give consumers better access to their credit histories.

In 1998, Mr. TORRES announced he would retire from the House at the end of the 105th Congress.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of public service of former Representative TORRES by naming a post office in West Covina, California, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, Esteban E. Torres was a Korean war veteran, antipoverty activist, and Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1983 to 1999. He was introduced to politics after becoming involved in the local branch of the United Auto Workers union.

When he was elected to the U.S. House, he was assigned to the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban

Affairs and the Committee on Small Business. He also later served on the Committee on Appropriations.

As a former autoworker with ties to the Hispanic community, Mr. TORRES is credited with having served a key role in crafting the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada. He passed away on January 25, 2022.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7832, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7832.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SERVICE-MEMBERS AND VETERANS POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7873) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7873

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7873, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office."

Our Nation's veterans enlist knowing full well that they may be injured or killed in service to our country.

According to the Department of Veterans Affairs, there are almost 30,000 veterans living in the District of Columbia, with just over 22,000 of them being wartime veterans.

Unfortunately, these brave individuals fight for a country that does not afford them the same right to representation enjoyed by other Americans.

This is an oversight that must be remedied.

It is our responsibility to remember and honor their sacrifices. This bill will ensure that their service is never forgotten.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the sacrifices of our veterans by naming a post office in the Nation's capital after them.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for marking up my bill and helping to bring it to the floor.

This bill would name the post office at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in the District of Columbia as the District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office. While it is important that our country honor all servicemembers and veterans, our country owes a special debt of gratitude to D.C. servicemembers and veterans, who serve or have served their country without voting representation in Congress or full local self-government. It is remarkable that they serve a country that denies them basic democratic rights, rights they have often been sent overseas to defend.

D.C. residents have served in every war since the Revolutionary War. There are approximately 30,000 veterans who live in the District of Columbia, and almost 200,000 D.C. residents have served in the military since World War I. This bill is one way to recognize their service and sacrifice.

635 D.C. residents were casualties of World War I, a casualty figure greater than that of three States during that war. 3,575 D.C. residents were casualties of World War II, a casualty figure greater than that of four States during that war. 547 D.C. residents were casualties of the Korean war, a casualty figure greater than that of eight States during that war. 243 D.C. residents were

casualties of the Vietnam war, a casualty figure greater than that of 10 States during that war.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7873, which honors all servicemembers and veterans who reside in the District of Columbia.

There are approximately 31,000 veterans who currently live in the District and more than 200,000 D.C. residents who have served in the military since World War I.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring American patriots from the Nation's capital city, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7873, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7873.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7988) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 79125 Corporate Centre Drive in La Quinta, California, as the "Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7988

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 79125 Corporate Centre Drive in La Quinta, California, shall be known and designated as the "Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7988, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 79125 Corporate Centre Drive in La Quinta, California, as the Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building.

Corporal Lopez was born in Palm Springs, California, on January 15, 1999. After graduating from La Quinta High School, Corporal Lopez joined the Marine Corps and served for 4 years. His first 3 years were spent with the Fleet Anti-Terrorism Security Team, 5th Platoon before he joined the 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Golf Company.

With the 2nd Battalion, Corporal Lopez served in Operation Allies Refuge, contributing to the largest airlift in history and aiding in the evacuation of over 120,000 of our fellow Americans, allies, and Afghans.

On August 26, 2021, Corporal Lopez was stationed at the airport in Kabul, where he and his fellow Marines successfully pulled children to safety before a fatal explosion. Corporal Hunter Lopez and 12 other marines were killed in the explosion.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the bravery of Corporal Lopez by naming a post office in La Quinta, California, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7988, which honors Corporal Hunter Lopez.

Corporal Lopez was born in Palm Springs, California, to parents who were employed by the Riverside County Sheriff. He grew up to join the U.S. Marine Corps.

His first 3 years were spent with the Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team Company A, 5th Platoon. His fourth and final year in the Marines was spent with the 2nd Battalion 1st Marine Division, Golf Company, 1st Platoon, 3rd Squad.

It was just last year, while serving with the 2nd Battalion, that Corporal Lopez was involved in Operation Allies Refuge, which involved the evacuation of 120,000 of our fellow Americans, allies, and Afghans from Afghanistan.

On August 26, 2021, Corporal Lopez was stationed at the Kabul airport, where crowds were growing increasingly desperate. Corporal Lopez spotted two young girls trapped under the weight of a fleeing crowd, about to be crushed. He helped pull the two girls to safety right as a bomb exploded at Abbey Gate.

Corporal Lopez and 12 other servicemembers were tragically killed that day.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a war hero who made the ultimate sacrifice for those abroad who yearned to enjoy the freedoms and liberty we all cherish in America.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7988, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7988.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. EZRA S. PARKE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7519) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the "Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7519

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DR. EZRA S. PARKE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unani-

mous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7519, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the "Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building."

Dr. Ezra S. Parke was an early resident of Bloomfield Township in 1822.

He quickly became deeply involved in the community, becoming Bloomfield's first postmaster from 1824 to 1836. In this role, he introduced the services of the U.S. Postal Service to the growing community of Bloomfield Township.

While working as postmaster, Dr. Parke also became Bloomfield Township's first clerk and served from 1827 to 1844.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Parke by naming a post office in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, after him.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), vice chair of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for shepherding this bill and for all of her incredible leadership today and over the years.

I rise in support of H.R. 7519, my bill designating the post office at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building.

Dr. Parke and his family moved to Bloomfield Township in 1822. Madam Speaker, that was 15 years before Michigan became a State. He was a dedicated public servant who established the first post office in the area and helped lay the foundation for effective local government.

Dr. Parke served as Bloomfield Township's very first postmaster, from 1824 to 1836, and as township clerk from 1827 to 1844. He was widely respected and wore many hats, including husband, father, physician, teacher, and spiritual leader.

I am proud to honor Dr. Ezra Parke, who embodies the role of the U.S. Postal Service in the development of my own township and of our entire Nation and the centrality of the post office in the life of its citizens from before Michigan's founding to this very day.

I thank Bloomfield Township Supervisor Dani Walsh and the Bloomfield Historical Society for collaborating with me to choose Dr. Parke for this much-deserved honor.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7519, which honors Dr. Ezra

S. Parke, the former postmaster of Bloomfield Township, Michigan.

Dr. Parke was an early resident of Bloomfield Township, moving there in 1822, and serving as the area's first local postmaster, from 1824 until 1836. Simultaneously, he served as Bloomfield Township's first clerk, a position he maintained until 1844.

It is fitting that a post office be named for Dr. Parke, a dedicated local public servant. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7519, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7519.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES W. LINDBERG POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8026) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Charles W. Lindberg Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8026

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHARLES W. LINDBERG POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Charles W. Lindberg Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Charles W. Lindberg Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8026, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Charles W. Lindberg Post Office."

Charles Lindberg was born on June 26, 1920, in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

He enlisted in Marine Corps shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. After completing recruit training, he volunteered for the Marine Raiders, a special unit of the Marine Corps.

He was later reassigned to the newly activated 5th Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, California. After training, the division was sent to Hawaii before leaving for Iwo Jima.

During the Battle of Iwo Jima, he was a member of the patrol that captured the top of Mount Suribachi where he helped raise the first U.S. flag on the island on February 23, 1945.

Mr. Lindberg was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps in January of 1946. His military awards include the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, and the Combat Action Ribbon. I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Lindberg by naming a Post Office in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8026.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), the distinguished vice chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights.

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support my bill, H.R. 8026, which designates a USPS facility in Minneapolis as the Charles W. Lindberg Post Office.

I am proud to have the opportunity to honor Charles "Chuck" W. Lindberg, not to be confused with the aviator Chuck Lindbergh. He was a highly decorated U.S. Marine Corps corporal who received the Silver Star medal, Purple Heart medal, and Combat Action Ribbon, and one of the two U.S. Marines who raised the original American flag over Iwo Jima during World War II.

Mr. Lindberg lived in the city of Richfield in my district for 50 years and was laid to rest at the Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis.

Mr. Lindberg spent decades explaining that it was his patrol, not the one in the famous Associated Press photograph, that raised the first flag on the morning of February 23, 1945. He shared that his commander ordered the first flag replaced and safeguarded because he was worried someone would take it as a souvenir. It was hours later, while Mr. Lindberg was in combat, that six men raised the second flag, a larger flag.

The photo of the second flag-raising became one of the most famous images of the war and the model for the Marine Corps' War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

After the war, Mr. Lindberg returned to Minnesota, where he spent 40 years as an electrician. He was a proud union member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, IBEW Local 292, and had a JATC Electrical Training Center named in honor of him just weeks before he passed away.

Mr. Lindberg spent his final years raising awareness of the first flag raising and speaking to veteran groups and at schools.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking Chuck W. Lindberg for his bravery and service to our country. I urge everyone to join me in honoring his life by passing this bipartisan bill.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 8026, which honors Charles W. Lindberg, a highly decorated Marine Corps corporal who fought in World War II and raised the first American flag over Iwo Jima.

Most people are unaware that there were actually two American flags raised at Iwo Jima. The famous Associated Press photo that we are all familiar with, the picture that is depicted at the Marine Corps War Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, was actually the second flag raised.

Corporal Lindberg raised the first flag alongside five other marines on the morning of February 23, 1945, after fighting their way up Mount Suribachi.

Corporal Lindberg spent decades explaining that his patrol, not the patrol shown in the famous Associated Press photo, raised the American flag over the island.

After World War II, Corporal Lindberg was awarded a Purple Heart.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an American war hero. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8026, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8026.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICER LEO PAVLAK POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8226) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the "Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8226

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. OFFICER LEO PAVLAK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8226 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South St. Paul, Minnesota, as the Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building.

On August 30, 1933, Officer Pavlak and two messengers for Stockyards National Bank went into the South St. Paul railroad station to pick up the payroll for Swift & Company employees. After picking up the money, they returned to the post office, where they put the envelopes of money into bags to be delivered to Swift & Company.

Officer Pavlak was then killed in a robbery, along with the two messengers. He was only 38 years old and had been with the department since April.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Officer Pavlak by naming a post office in South St. Paul, Minnesota, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8226, which honors Officer Leo Pavlak, who was killed during a robbery in South St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1933.

He had been escorting two employees for Stockyards National Bank as they went to the train station to pick up

their payroll, which had been shipped from a Minneapolis bank. After collecting the payroll, they were ambushed, and Officer Pavlak was shot in the face and died instantly.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a local law enforcement hero, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8226, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8226.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1530

CHAIRMAN RICHARD MILANOVICH POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9074) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 North Sunrise Way in Palm Springs, California, as the "Chairman Richard Milanovich Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9074

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHAIRMAN RICHARD MILANOVICH POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 North Sunrise Way in Palm Springs, California, shall be known and designated as the "Chairman Richard Milanovich Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Chairman Richard Milanovich Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 9074 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 North Sunrise Way in Palm Springs, California, as the Chairman Richard Milanovich Post Office.

Richard Milanovich grew up in poverty in Palm Springs. He served as an infantryman in the United States Army from 1960 to 1963 and later returned to the Agua Caliente Band and Cahuilla Indian Reservation.

In 1984, he was elected chairman of the Band. Through his vision and leadership, the Agua Caliente Band were able to make major contributions to the economy of the Palm Springs area.

As chairman, he was invited to the White House to consult with the President and other political officials.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the achievements of Chairman Milanovich by naming a post office in Palm Springs, California, after him.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 9074, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 North Sunrise Way in Palm Springs, California, as the "Chairman Richard Milanovich Post Office."

Richard Milanovich grew up in poverty in Palm Springs.

He served as an infantryman in the United States Army from 1960 to 1963, and later returned to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation.

In 1984, he was elected Chairman of the Band. Through his vision and leadership, the Agua Caliente Band were able to make major contributions to the economy of the Palm Springs area.

As Chairman, he was invited to the White House to consult with the President and other political officials.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the achievements of Chairman Milanovich by naming a Post Office in Palm Springs, California, after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 9074.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 9074, which honors Richard Milanovich, Chairman of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

The son of a Native American mother and Serbian father, Chairman Milanovich grew up in Palm Springs, California, living in a shack and receiving food stamps.

From 1960 to 1963, Milanovich served as an infantryman in the United States Army and later returned to join the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Council in 1978 in Riverside County, California.

In 1984, he was elected chairman of the Band, a position he would serve in for the next 30 years. Because of his leadership and vision, the Agua Caliente Band became the most prosperous group of Native Americans in the United States and made significant

contributions to the Palm Springs area.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 9074, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9074.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHIEF RUDY BANUELOS POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8622) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 South 3rd Street in King City, California, as the "Chief Rudy Banuelos Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8622

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHIEF RUDY BANUELOS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 South 3rd Street in King City, California, shall be known and designated as the "Chief Rudy Banuelos Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Chief Rudy Banuelos Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8622, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 South 3rd Street in King City, California, as the "Chief Rudy Banuelos Post Office."

Chief Rudolf "Rudy" Banuelos [bahn-WAIL-ohs] was born in 1927.

He served in World War II and reached the rank of Chief in the United States Coast Guard.

For 20 years, including 9 as Postmaster, he served King City, California, with the United States Postal Service.

As Postmaster, he was a fixture in the community, where he was known simply by his rank, "Chief."

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Chief Banuelos [bahn-WAIL-ohs] by naming a Post Office in King City, California, after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8622.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), a distinguished cochair and founder of the Agriculture Research Caucus.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 8622 that would designate the Chief Rudy Banuelos U.S. Post Office in King City, California.

I authored and support this bill because Chief Banuelos was a veteran, a postmaster, and an absolutely thick pillar of our community.

Rudolph Banuelos was born in 1927 to immigrants who came here from Mexico, who worked in agriculture, and raised their family in the Salinas Valley.

Rudy was a proud Mustang at King City High. Yet, in 1941, due to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Rudy left that high school at the age of 17, got on a motorcycle with his buddy, drove up to San Francisco, where he enlisted in the United States Coast Guard.

He served on Active Duty in World War II. He then served in the reserves reaching the rank of chief petty officer. It was then for 40 years he was a recognized recruiter in King City.

Although he was chief, he maintained that title because of his service with the United States Postal Service. Starting off as a letter carrier, he worked his way up to be named the postmaster in King City.

Chief Banuelos made sure that as postmaster, neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night prevented his postal carriers from swiftly completing their appointed rounds.

As postmaster, Chief Banuelos understood and upheld the basic function but also the difficult responsibility of the Postal Service to provide prompt, reliable, and efficient postal services in our community so that our Nation is bound together through the personal, educational, literary, and business correspondence of its people.

He was a fixture in the community where he was simply known as "Chief." Chief Banuelos passed away November of 2021, but he is survived by his wife, Joanne, and their three children.

He is remembered throughout the community for his years of service to his country and the King City.

Madam Speaker, Chief is the type of person, the type of postmaster we

should be honoring; local heroes who make a difference in the lives of their neighbors.

I am honored to author this bill that would give the pillar of my community the recognition he deserves.

H.R. 8622 would dedicate the same post office where he served to Chief Rudy Banuelos.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8622, which honors Chief Rudolph "Rudy" Banuelos, a true public servant.

He served in the United States Coast Guard during World War II and then joined the U.S. Postal Service for 20 years in the community of King City, California.

He was the local postmaster for 9 years where this post office will be named after him. Chief Banuelos passed away on November 1, 2021. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a local public servant and World War II veteran.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a local public servant and World War II veteran.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8622, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8622.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESUS ANTONIO COLLAZOS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7082) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2200 North George Mason Drive in Arlington, Virginia, as the "Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7082

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JESUS ANTONIO COLLAZOS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2200 North George Mason Drive in Arlington, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility re-

ferred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7082, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2200 North George Mason Drive in Arlington, Virginia, as the "Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building."

Mr. Collazos was born on April 3, 1952, in Cali, Colombia. Despite the adversity he faced, he became the first in his family to graduate from high school.

After high school his mother and sisters decided to immigrate to the United States, but he elected to stay in Colombia and pursue a degree in accounting.

In 1978, Mr. Collazos decided to follow his family to Washington D.C., in hopes of making the "American Dream" his reality. He worked a job in maintenance where he suffered a horrible accident.

After his accident, he got an accounting position at the Channel Inn and later the Sheraton Hotel. Motivated by his own struggles, he helped countless immigrants find work and housing during this time.

He eventually grew unhappy with accounting and pursued a career at the U.S. Postal Service, where he made countless connections with the clients on his route.

Unfortunately, at the start of the pandemic, he was diagnosed with an aggressive form of cancer and COVID-19. He passed away on June 26, 2020.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the sacrifices of Mr. Collazos by naming a Post Office in Arlington, Virginia, after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7082.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank chairwoman Maloney for all of her leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of my bill, H.R. 7082, which would designate the post office on 2200 North George Mason Drive in Arlington as the Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building.

Jesus was the epitome of the American Dream.

He was born in 1953 in Colombia and grew up in a modest, hardworking family. Even at a young age, he was passionate about education and wanted to help his community and did so by helping teach literacy while still a high school student.

After graduating high school, Jesus attended the University of de San Buenaventura Cali to pursue a degree in accounting.

In 1978, Jesus immigrated to Washington, D.C., to reunite with his mother and sisters in the hopes of seeking a better future.

In 1980, Jesus married the love of his life, Luz Miriam, who is here today with their children, Vanessa and Michael.

After working in accounting positions at various hotels, he applied to work for the United States Postal Service as a letter carrier, where he would embark on a 25-year career.

He made an impression early on and was given a temporary assignment in leadership which turned into a permanent offer. He ultimately turned it down to remain a letter carrier.

This turned out to be the right decision, as Jesus preferred to spend his days outdoors, building relationships on his route, and connecting with the neighborhood. He fell in love with that neighborhood so much that he waited patiently for the right opportunity to buy his own family home there. When the day came, his affable personality gave him an advantage over other buyers. So much so that the seller accepted his offer despite it being the lowest of all bids.

In 1999, Jesus and Luz moved their family from an apartment to a new single-family home on his mail route becoming his own mailman.

Motivated by a desire to spend more time with his family and particularly his friends, he retired in February 2019.

At the start of the pandemic, he discovered a lump on the side of his neck that turned out to be an aggressive cancer. On Monday, May 4, 2020, during his first oncology appointment, he was sent to the emergency room for COVID. He spent the next two weeks in ICU and suffered a stroke. And on June 6, Jesus took his last breath.

He was one of millions of Americans taken from us by COVID-19, but Jesus was also a treasure to our local community. Jesus will be remembered for his infectious personality, outstanding work ethic, and loyalty to his loved ones.

After his death, the Collazos family immediately began to receive an outpouring of love via messages, calls, cards, and meals from countless family members and friends. An outdoor memorial service for Jesus was held on June 26, 2020, where many came together to honor his memory.

The SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

As a testament to Jesus' impact, his U.S. Postal Service coworkers opened his outdoor memorial service with a mail truck parade.

We were lucky to have Jesus Collazos in our community. May his life be a reminder of the positive impact immigrants, new Americans, have on this country. Please join me, the Collazos family, and the Arlington community in honoring Jesus' memory by voting "yes."

□ 1545

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7082, which honors Jesus Antonio Collazos, a former U.S. Postal Service employee.

Mr. Collazos immigrated to the United States from Colombia in 1978 with hopes of making the American Dream a reality.

Jesus had a 25-year career with the Postal Service, most of which was spent at a post office near D.C. in Arlington, Virginia.

He made a good impression early on in his career and was offered a leadership position. However, he ultimately turned down the position, continuing his work as a letter carrier because he preferred to spend his time outdoors and foster relationships with the people on his delivery route.

It is fitting that the post office on George Mason Drive in Arlington, Virginia, be renamed for Mr. Collazos.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a dedicated local public servant, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7082, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7082.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

U.S. MARINE CORPORAL RONALD R. PAYNE JR. POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7638) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South Florida Avenue in Lakeland, Florida, as the "U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7638

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. U.S. MARINE CORPORAL RONALD R. PAYNE JR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South Florida Avenue in Lakeland, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7638 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South Florida Avenue in Lakeland, Florida, as the U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office.

Corporal Payne was born on December 31, 1980, in Lakeland, Florida. Upon graduating high school, he joined the Marine Corps. Corporal Payne was deployed to Iraq, as part of the initial phase of the war, where his battalion ran reconnaissance for the First Regimental Combat Team.

After returning from Iraq, he was deployed to Afghanistan 6 months later as a chief scout section leader. Corporal Payne was known as the gentle giant among his men.

On the night of his death, Corporal Payne was running a mission to confirm a Taliban and al-Qaida operative was meeting in a village with Taliban lieutenants when his unit came under fire. For his bravery, he earned a Bronze Star with combat valor.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the sacrifice of Corporal Payne by naming a post office in Lakeland, Florida, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7638, which names a Florida post office for Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne, Jr.

Upon graduating from Mulberry High School in Florida in 1999, Corporal Payne joined the Marine Corps and

completed boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina.

He was deployed to Iraq where his unit, the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, engaged in the initial invasion of the Iraq war.

Corporal Payne returned home from Iraq and only a few months later was deployed to Afghanistan to help with the country's elections. His mission changed when Afghanistan's elections were postponed.

On May 7, 2004, he ran a mission with his reconnaissance team to confirm that an al-Qaida operative was meeting in a village with Taliban lieutenants.

Corporal Payne was shot in the chest when he exposed himself to enemy fire to lay down suppressive fire, allowing a critically wounded fellow team member to drag himself behind cover.

Minutes later, Payne was mortally wounded by shrapnel from a rocket-propelled grenade.

For his selfless acts of heroism, after his death, Payne was awarded the Bronze Star medal with combat distinguishing device, in addition to a Purple Heart.

Corporal Payne's bravery, concern for his fellow marines, and desire to serve America embody the ethos of the Marine Corps. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an American war hero who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7638, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7638.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAESAR H. WRIGHT JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6042) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6042

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CAESAR H. WRIGHT JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Is-

land, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6042 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head, South Carolina, as the Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building.

Mr. Caesar Wright was born on Hilton Head Island in 1935 when the island was sparsely populated by Gullah farmers and fishermen who had lived in the area since the end of the Civil War.

He attended public schools on Hilton Head, as well as Penn School on St. Helena. He went on to briefly attend Claflin College before serving in the U.S. Air Force.

In 1968, Mr. WRIGHT joined the Postal Service, serving one of the two existing routes on the island in those days. He was the island's first Black postal carrier and was an inspiration for his twin brothers, who both became postmasters.

Mr. WRIGHT delivered the mail for 29 years before retiring. Sadly, Mr. WRIGHT passed away in 2019 at the age of 84.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. WRIGHT by naming a post office on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6042.

Born on Hilton Head Island in 1935, Caesar Wright grew up on a very different Hilton Head than most visitors and residents experience today. In his youth, the island was sparsely populated by Gullah farmers and fishermen, descendants of slaves, and individuals who lived on the island since the end of

the Civil War, many with close ties to Mitchelville, America's first Freedmen's Village.

Wright left Claflin College to serve our country in the U.S. Air Force.

He and his wife, Annette, then moved to their hometown of Hilton Head Island, where she served as a teacher and he served as one of Hilton Head's only postmen at the time.

Wright joined the U.S. Postal Service in 1968, serving one of the two existing routes on the island back in those days.

Wright was the island's first African-American postal carrier and opened many doors previously closed to Black men at the U.S. Postal Service.

Wright delivered the mail for 29 years, starting out on mostly sandy roads and ending up as one of the many carriers working within a single development, the Hilton Head Plantation.

He retired 22 years ago, but he was always seen and was always a huge part of the Hilton Head Island community.

Wright goes back to a day when mail carriers knew everyone on the island, their comings and goings, their heartaches and their habits. His customers adored him and would frequently call on him at home.

When Caesar Wright passed away in 2019 at the age of 84, all of the island's postal carriers united and gave him a funeral escort. Dozens of mail trucks escorted the flag-draped coffin of Caesar Wright to his final resting place on the banks of Skull Creek. His colleagues told reporters at the time that he exemplified customer service.

Today, in part because of Caesar Wright's work, Hilton Head Island has over 34 postal routes and three post offices, one of which will soon bear his name.

Today, the naming of this post office represents the Gullah roots of the community, the history in the community, and Caesar Wright's lifelong service to his Nation and to his community.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a dedicated local public servant, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6042, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6042.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the 'Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANDREW GOMER WILLIAMS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7514) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7514

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ANDREW GOMER WILLIAMS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7514 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building.

Mr. WILLIAMS was born in Richmond, Virginia, on September 8, 1840. At the age of 10, he went to work as a nail cutter in the local factory.

At age 21, he helped to raise three companies of men to become part of the newly created 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was elected captain of Company E but declined the honor and rank to initially serve as the third sergeant.

In 1862, Mr. WILLIAMS was promoted to second lieutenant on the field during the Second Battle of Bull Run. He fought in over a dozen battles and was wounded four times.

During the Battle of the Wilderness, he was struck in the left temple and

was found barely alive 4 days later on the battlefield. He was then mustered out with the rest of his regiment on August 6, 1864.

After his return home, he was unable to work due to his wounds. He entered Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh to become a bookkeeper and also read law at home.

Mr. WILLIAMS went on to serve one term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and 4 years in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. WILLIAMS by naming a post office in Butler, Pennsylvania, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, there are few times in our lives when we really get to honor true heroes. Today is one of those days that we have by naming a post office after him.

I am going to read through this document that I have to give you an idea of just who Captain Andrew Gomer Williams was.

Now, this is at a dedication. It starts off with: "Monuments are as old as our race and all along the history of the dim and dusty age down to the bright and joyous present we have been perpetuating the memory of heroic men."

These elegant words, so very appropriate this morning, are not mine but were the actual words of Andrew Gomer Williams, whose monument we gather here this morning to dedicate.

He delivered them in a speech on September 11, 1889, on the Gettysburg Battlefield during ceremonies dedicating the monument to his regiment, the 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fought during the famous battle on July 1 through July 3 in 1863.

Much like they gathered on that field 132 years ago, we gather here today on this field to perpetuate the memory of a heroic man.

Ironically, Williams, who fought for the Union, was born in Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy on September 8, 1840, to a Welsh immigrant father and an eastern Maryland mother.

□ 1600

His family moved from Richmond to Pittsburgh in 1847 and from Pittsburgh to Etna 1 year later. The recipient of very little education, Andrew Williams went to work as a nail cutter in the local factory at the young age of 10. He was a fourth grader.

Maybe it was the sense of patriotism that swelled in Andrew Williams' heart, or maybe it was wanting to escape the dullness of factory work for the great unknown adventure of war, but regardless of the reason, we do know that at age 21, in 1861, Mr. WILLIAMS was helping to raise three companies of men to become part of the newly created 63rd Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers and leave the smoky city of Pittsburgh for the battlefields of his native South.

He was elected captain of Company E but declined the honor and the rank to initially serve as their third sergeant when their 3 years of service began on September 9, 1861.

He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on the field during the Second Battle of Bull Run in 1862, and then in the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company E of the 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He fought in over a dozen battles and was wounded four times including at the Charles City Crossroads on June 30, 1862, and again at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862.

1863 would find Williams leading his men at the Battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, Williams was thought to have been mortally wounded after being struck in the left temple by a Confederate minie' ball and left for dead. Miraculously, he was found barely alive 4 days later on the Wilderness battlefield.

According to his great-granddaughter Mary Caroline Baker Hunt, Williams' life was saved by falling wounded inside the muddy boundaries of a spring with the muddy soil saving his temple wound from infection and providing him with much-needed water. He was mustered out with the rest of his regiment on August 6, 1864. But Williams would carry the external scars from the near fatal wound for the rest of his life.

After his return home to Etna, he was unable to find work for the next 3 years due to his wounds. He entered Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh to become a bookkeeper and also read law at home.

In 1868, following his father's death in a boiler explosion at the Fort Pitt Foundry, he was forced to return to cutting nails in the Etna rolling mill to help support his family while continuing his law studies at night. Besides his father's tragic death, Williams, throughout his life, experienced the deaths of 13 members of his family by explosions, railroad accidents, burnings, and drowning.

In spite of all the personal and family trauma, Andrew G. Williams, marched on and came to Butler in 1875, and upon being admitted to the Butler bar the following year, immediately formed a partnership with Alexander Mitchell. This partnership would last until Mitchell's death 40 years later.

During these four decades together, the men claimed to have never had an argument or ever having signed a lease for their office on the Diamond with their word as their bond. The only day in the entire history of their practice they did not open was when both men's Civil War regiments were holding reunions on the same date in Pittsburgh. The two lawyers closed up shop every day at precisely 4:45. It was said that people along their walking route home

could set their watches by their passing.

The house Andrew Williams came home to each night he built himself in 1887 for his second wife and three sons and daughter and for his three children from his deceased first wife.

Williams' military service in the Civil War continued to play an important role in his life with his membership in the local chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic, or GAR, a Civil War veterans' group, and contributing his time to help those survivors scarred by the effects of the war. He helped Civil War soldier spouses whose husbands had served and had died to get them the benefits that they deserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. He also volunteered serving on the Board of Directors of the Civil War Orphans' Home that was located on Butler's Institute Hill from 1867 until moving to Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1905.

Outside of his legal practice and his Civil War-related activities, Mr. WILLIAMS served one term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and 4 years in the Pennsylvania State Senate. He also served for 20 years as the choir director of Butler's First Methodist Church and rose to the rank of Grand Commander, Knights of the Templar of the State of Pennsylvania in the Masons.

After a full life devoted to his Nation, his church, his community, and—most importantly—his family, Andrew Gomer Williams died in his North McKean Street home on April 6, 1923, from pneumonia at the age of 83 at 10:40 that morning. Fittingly, for a man who had been a soldier in the Civil War, his funeral and burial were held on April 9, the same day, only 58 years earlier, that Robert E. Lee had surrendered his Confederate Army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at a place called Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

Now, the finish to this speech is not mine. But I think it is so relevant as to where we are today. Allow me to conclude my speech today the same as it began with the eloquent words spoken at Gettysburg by Andrew Gomer Williams well over a century ago.

Mr. WILLIAMS said:

We have met again on this field after so many years to perpetuate the memory and render our faint and feeble tribute of praise to the valor of those Pennsylvania soldiers.

Especially at this time in our history, these are the heroes we should be naming buildings and Post Offices with. It has taken a long time to get to this point.

Madam Chair, I thank you for working together on this.

I do hope people listen to these words. These are the true heroes of America. These should be the examples that we all try to live by today. In a

country that is getting too far apart and needs to get back together, this guy is a hero. This guy deserves as much time as we can give him.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 7514 for a true American hero, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7514.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PFC JANG HO KIM POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6630) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the "PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6630

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PFC JANG HO KIM POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, shall be known and designated as the "PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6630 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1400 North Kraemer Boulevard in Placentia, California, as the PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building.

PFC Kim was born in Seoul, South Korea, and immigrated to the United States with his family in 1990. He lived in New York before moving to Orange County.

He graduated from Valencia High School and enrolled in Fullerton College, then enlisted in the U.S. Army in June 2005, completing both basic training and advanced individual training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

PFC Kim was then stationed in Germany as part of the Army's 1st Infantry Division before being deployed to Baghdad. Tragically, he was one of two soldiers killed when a roadside bomb exploded near their vehicle. He received the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, National Defense Service Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, and four other awards, medals, and badges for his exemplary service and sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of PFC Jang Ho Kim by naming a Post Office in Placentia, California, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6630 which honors Private First Class Jang Ho Kim.

Born in South Korea, he immigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1990, lived in New York, and later in Orange County, California.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army in June 2005, completing basic training and advanced individual training at Fort Benning, Georgia. He was deployed to Baghdad, though he never told his family of his deployment because he did not want to worry them.

Sadly, he was killed when a roadside bomb exploded near his vehicle. For his service and sacrifice, after his passing, he received a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. PFC Jang Ho Kim was an American patriot who paid the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6630, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6630.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

**W.O.C. KORT MILLER
PLANTENBERG POST OFFICE**

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6218) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the "W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6218

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. W.O.C. KORT MILLER PLANTENBERG POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6218 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office.

Warrant Officer Candidate Plantenberg was born in St. Cloud in 1991 and raised in Avon. He attended Albany Area High School and went on to graduate from the University of Minnesota-Duluth.

He enlisted in the Minnesota National Guard in 2016 as an aircraft electrician and served a 9-month deployment in Kuwait where his unit provided aerial medical evacuation.

Following his deployment, he was hired as a Federal technician mechanic

at Army Aviation Support Facility No. 2 in St. Cloud.

Warrant Officer Candidate Plantenberg tragically lost his life alongside fellow guardsman, Chief Warrant Officer 2 James A. Rogers, Jr. and Chief Warrant Officer 2 Charles P. Nord when their helicopter experienced a mid-flight mechanical failure near St. Cloud.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Warrant Officer Candidate Plantenberg by naming a Post Office in Avon, Minnesota, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER).

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6218, which would designate the postal facility on Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the Warrant Officer Candidate Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office.

Kort was a true Minnesotan. He was born in St. Cloud, raised in Avon, and he graduated from the University of Minnesota in Duluth. In 2016, Kort enlisted in the National Guard as an aircraft electrician. During his time with the Guard, he served a 9-month deployment in Kuwait, where his unit provided aerial medical evacuation. Later, when he returned home, he was hired as a Federal technician, a UH60 mechanic at St. Cloud's Army Aviation Support Facility.

Kort was only 28 when he lost his life 3 years ago this month in a tragic helicopter accident. Two other guardsmen, James A. Rogers, Jr., and Charles P. Nord, lost their lives in the same accident. I am very pleased that my friend and fellow colleague in the Minnesota delegation (Mrs. FISCHBACH), has offered legislation that will rename post offices in her district in honor of James and Charles.

Kort will be remembered for his passion for flying and for his love of his family and friends. Naming the Avon Post Office after him will allow the community to honor his service to this country and to the great State of Minnesota.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support H.R. 6218 honoring an America patriot who paid the ultimate sacrifice to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6218, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6218.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CHARLES P. NORD POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6220) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, as the "Charles P. Nord Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6220

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHARLES P. NORD POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Charles P. Nord Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Charles P. Nord Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6220, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 3rd Avenue Northwest, in Perham, Minnesota, as a Charles P. Nord Post Office.

Mr. Nord was born on June 6, 1989, in Minnesota where he lived on his family farm. He attended school in Perham, where he was a member of the cross country and track teams.

Shortly after graduating from high school, he felt he needed to do more for his country, so he enlisted in the National Guard to become part of a tank crew. He eventually rose to the rank of staff sergeant.

In September 2015, he was selected into a warrant officer training program

to qualify for helicopter flight school at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Charles excelled in his training and graduated with high honors.

After completing flight school in 2017, he joined a General Support Aviation Battalion as a medevac helicopter pilot.

In June 2018, he was deployed to the Middle East and attained the rank of chief warrant officer 2. He tragically lost his life alongside two fellow guardsmen when their helicopter experienced a mid-flight mechanical failure.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues in honoring the life of Mr. Nord by naming a post office in Avon, Minnesota, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH).

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, earlier this year Congressman EMMER and I introduced legislation to honor the three Minnesota National Guardsmen who were tragically killed on December 5, 2019, when their helicopter experienced engine failure.

Chief Warrant Officer Charles P. Nord was just 30 years old and led a full and happy life with his wife, Kaley, and their daughter, Lydia, and he was very excited for the arrival of his son, Jack.

He found his calling as a medevac helicopter pilot and also as a crop sprayer, and often said he felt like he had landed his dream job. He is deeply missed by the many close friends and family he made in the service and in his community.

H.R. 6220 would name the post office in Perham, Minnesota, in honor of Chief Warrant Officer Nord's service and sacrifice. It is my honor to memorialize him and his service this way.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an America patriot who paid the ultimate sacrifice and service to our Nation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6220, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6220.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

JAMES A. ROGERS JR. POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6221) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, as the "James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6221

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JAMES A. ROGERS JR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6221, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, as the James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office.

James Rogers, Jr., was born on June 23, 1991, in Madelia, Minnesota. He graduated from St. James High School in 2010 and St. Cloud State University in December of 2019.

He joined the Minnesota Army National Guard in June of 2009 as a field artillery automated tactical data systems specialist. He completed the warrant officer basic course in May of 2013,

he was commissioned as warrant officer 1, and he attended a Black Hawk helicopter flight school at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

From May 2011 to May 2012, Chief Warrant Officer Rogers was deployed to Kuwait in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and again from June 2018 to June 2019 in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Inherent Resolve.

His awards include the Air Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, among many others.

He tragically lost his life alongside two other fellow guardsmen when their helicopter experienced a mid-flight mechanical failure.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Chief Warrant Officer Rogers by naming a post office in Winsted, Minnesota, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH).

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, Chief Warrant Officer James A. Rogers was born and raised in western Minnesota, graduating from St. Cloud State University earlier in 2019. He joined the Minnesota Army National Guard in June 2009 and deployed twice to Kuwait in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. While there, he conducted medical evacuations. He was a true patriot and was a valued member of his team. Those who served with him said he was the jokester of the group and a top-notch soldier. He is greatly missed by his fellow servicemembers, friends, and family in Winsted.

H.R. 6221 would memorialize Chief Warrant Officer Rogers' name by naming the post office in Winsted, Minnesota, after him, a small token of appreciation for his sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill in honor of this young man. We can never honor our fallen the way they truly deserve, but every step we can take is a meaningful one.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an American patriot who paid the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6221, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6221.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1630

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6611) to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6611

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) SPONSOR.—The term “Sponsor” means the Government of France.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Sponsor may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet with respect to—

(A) restoring peace between European nations; and

(B) establishing the European Union.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), except that sections 8902(a)(1) and 8908(b) shall not apply with respect to the commemorative work.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment or maintenance of the commemorative work under this section.

(B) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—The Sponsor shall be solely responsible for the acceptance of contributions for, and the payment of the expenses of, the establishment and maintenance of the commemorative work under this section.

(4) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, on payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of that title.

(B) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If, on expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section, the Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary or the Administrator of General Services, as appropriate, in accordance with the process provided in paragraph (4) of section 8906(b) of that title for accounts established under paragraph (2) or (3) of that section.

(c) DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6611, introduced by my colleague, Representative KEATING.

This bill authorizes the French Embassy to establish a commemorative bench in Washington, D.C.’s Rock Creek Park to honor the historic contributions of Jean Monnet.

Jean Monnet was a French diplomat and entrepreneur known as a founding father of the European Union.

Monnet served as a key diplomat during World War II, coming to Washington on France’s behalf to meet with President Roosevelt to negotiate a massive aircraft purchase at the start of the war.

Later in the war, after Nazi Germany invaded France, Monnet negotiated with American authorities to deliver much-needed supplies to the British front lines. Monnet’s efforts helped save millions of lives and led the way in uniting Europe in the postwar era.

Monnet himself said that walks through Rock Creek Park helped him think and develop plans to achieve peace and unity in Europe. I can think of no better way to honor his legacy than this legislation.

I thank my colleague, Representative KEATING, for introducing this impor-

tant bill and championing the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6611 would allow the Government of France to establish a bench near the French Embassy in Washington, D.C., as a commemorative work honoring the life and the legacy of Jean Monnet.

Jean Monnet was a French diplomat who advocated for European unity and peace following both World War I and World War II. After World War II, Jean Monnet proposed the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community to pool coal and steel production to increase living standards across Europe and make war materially impossible.

The actions of Jean Monnet are poignant and valuable lessons today as Europe and the rest of the world seek to counter the unhinged and unwarranted aggression of Vladimir Putin against the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

In the future, it is my hope that we can work together to unleash American energy production to support not only the needs of Americans but also the needs of our allies abroad. Ensuring the United States’ and our allies’ energy independence will be vital for national security and peace across Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 6611 and U.S. Chair of the Transatlantic Legislators’ Dialogue (TLD), I urge swift passage of this legislation. H.R. 6611, introduced by Representative BILL KEATING earlier this year, would authorize the establishment of a commemorative work in Washington, D.C. to honor the contributions of French Diplomat Jean Monnet. I thank Congressman KEATING for leading this legislation.

Jean Monnet was a distinguished French diplomat whose efforts in the immediate post-World War II era were instrumental in the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community, which was a precursor to what eventually became the European Union (EU). Monnet is widely considered a “founding father” of the EU. His vision argued that a unified and economically integrated Europe would lead to long-term peace and stability on the continent.

Monnet was a strong ally and partner of the United States. He spent time in Washington, D.C. during World War II and was a strong advocate for U.S. military assistance to the Allied countries. During his time in Washington, Monnet lived near Rock Creek Park and frequently took long walks in what he referred to as “my park.” Monnet claimed that it was on these walks that he thought out and developed plans to achieve lasting peace through a unified Europe.

With this in mind, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, that would authorize a fitting tribute to Jean Monnet, a critical figure in European history and our Transatlantic Relationship.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6611, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

KLAMATH TRIBE JUDGMENT FUND REPEAL ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 314) to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 314

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act".

SEC. 2. REPEAL.

Public Law 89-224 (commonly known as the "Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act") (79 Stat. 897) is repealed.

SEC. 3. DISBURSEMENT OF REMAINING FUNDS.

Notwithstanding any provision of Public Law 89-224 (79 Stat. 897) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) relating to the distribution or use of funds, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to the Klamath Tribe the balance of any funds that, on or before the date of enactment of this Act, were appropriated or deposited into the trust accounts for remaining legal fees and administration and per capita trust accounts, as identified by the Secretary of the Interior, under that Act (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 314, the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act, introduced by Senator MERKLEY of Oregon. Our colleague, Representative SCHRADER of Oregon, has the House companion to this legislation.

This bill will provide long-awaited relief to the Klamath Tribes by restoring the Tribe's self-governance over the management of its own judgment funds.

Like many tribes, the Klamath Tribes were terminated by Congress in the 1950s—in their case, through passage of the Klamath Termination Act. In addition to termination, the legislation established procedures for the sale of reservation land belonging to Tribal members.

At the time, the Tribe was required to submit to the Secretary of the Interior a final roll call of Tribal members. The final roll call was eventually used to settle the Tribe's ongoing Indian Claims Commission suits under the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act.

Fortunately, in 1986, the Klamath Tribes' Federal trust relationship with the United States was restored. However, the judgment fund did not account for this restoration and limited the ability of the Tribe to settle any outlying claims.

Today, the Klamath Tribes have no ability to determine how Tribal funds can be allocated to Tribal members or other Tribal priorities. This goes against Tribal sovereignty and is a violation of the authorities upheld by Federal recognition.

S. 314 will right this wrong by repealing the outdated Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act and restoring the Tribe's ability to exercise its sovereign authority over its own Tribal judgment funds.

I thank Senator MERKLEY and Representative SCHRADER for introducing this important piece of legislation and supporting the Tribe in its lengthy quest for a remedy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 314. This bill would repeal the Klamath Judgment Fund Act and direct the Secretary of the Interior to disburse to the Klamath Tribes the balance of any funds that were set aside for legal fees, administration, and per capita trust accounts.

The legislation will bring to a close the final distribution of judgments the Klamath Tribes received through the Indian Claims Commission for a wide variety of historical claims. These judgment funds were distributed primarily to individual Tribe members and their heirs because, at the time, Congress had rescinded Federal recognition of the Klamath Tribes before the judgments were finalized. The Klamath Tribes regained Federal recognition in 1986.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, this bill affects approximately \$600,000 remaining in the Klamath Judgment Fund for approximately 200 Tribal members or their next of kin that the Department of the Interior says it cannot locate.

The Klamath Tribes has requested that these remaining funds be transferred to the Tribe so that they may distribute the remaining funds to the Tribal elders still living, who were parties to the judgments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), the chair of the Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member OBERNOLTE, as well as Majority Leader HOYER and others, for working to bring this and several other commonsense bills serving Indian Country to the floor today.

Though I think most folks are already in the holiday cheer, it was just a couple of weeks ago, in November, that we celebrated Native American Heritage Month.

Last November, we were able to consider a number of bipartisan Tribal bills under suspension of the rules in recognition of this commemorative month and in honor of Tribal communities across this country.

We must not only recognize and commemorate Native Americans, but we must act in Congress to reaffirm Tribal sovereignty, Tribal self-determination, and our own trust responsibilities to the Tribes.

So, even though we are a couple of weeks off this time, I am thrilled that we could again dedicate House floor time to Tribal nations and communities. It is my hope that we can continue this tradition in the 118th Congress and beyond.

I stand here today in support of S. 314, the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act. As Chair GRIJALVA noted, and Representative OBERNOLTE seconded, we considered this bill in our committee in order to right a historical wrong.

We heard directly from the Klamath Tribes' chairman about what this bill means to him and his people, and the importance of enacting it to finally truly acknowledge their self-determination and Tribal sovereignty.

Upon enactment of this bill, we will finally provide control of the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund to the Tribe in recognition of its important role.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 314.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING EXISTING SUB-STANDARD PROVISIONS ENCOURAGING CONCILIATION WITH TRIBES ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 789) to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 789

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act" or the "RESPECT Act".

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE LAWS RELATING TO INDIANS.

(1) Section 2080 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 72) is repealed.

(2) Section 2100 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 127) is repealed.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 128), is repealed.

(4) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 424, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 129), is amended under the heading "CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS." by striking "that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to withhold, from any tribe of Indians who may hold any captives other than Indians, any moneys due them from the United States until said captives shall be surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States".

(5) Section 2087 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 130) is repealed.

(6) Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 137), is repealed.

(7) Section 2101 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 138) is repealed.

(8) Section 7 of the Act of June 23, 1879 (21 Stat. 35, chapter 35; 25 U.S.C. 273), is repealed.

(9) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612, chapter 209), is amended—

(A) under the heading "MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS." (27 Stat. 628; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the last 2 undesignated paragraphs; and

(B) under the heading "FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS." (27 Stat. 635; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the second undesignated paragraph.

(10) Section 18 of the Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 96, chapter 4; 25 U.S.C. 285), is amended by striking the tenth undesignated paragraph.

(11) The Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 325, chapter 3504), is amended under the heading "COMMISSIONER." under the heading "I. GENERAL PROVISIONS." (34 Stat. 328; 25 U.S.C. 302) by striking the fourth undesignated paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 789, the Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act, introduced by Senator ROUNDS of South Dakota. Here in the House, the bill is led by my friend and colleague, Representative O'HALLERAN.

This bill would repeal 11 antiquated Federal laws that pertain to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

As this body is well aware, Federal Indian law has existed since the foundation of the United States, and it governs the relationship between the Federal Government, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

The policies and principles of Federal Indian law have undergone many transformations throughout American history, as it was once the policy of the Federal Government to commit violence and forced displacement against Tribal communities.

Although the Federal Indian laws of today are better at upholding the principles of Tribal self-determination and sovereignty, many laws that reflect the prior Federal policy during the eras of genocide, removal, assimilation, or termination still remain as law.

S. 789 will address this concern by repealing 11 outdated statutes, many of which pertain to the colonial and Indian boarding school eras.

I thank Senator ROUNDS and Representative O'HALLERAN for introducing this legislation and ensuring that the Federal law reflects the respect that we hold for Indian Country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 789, the Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act, also known as the RESPECT Act. This legislation would repeal several antiquated and outdated Federal laws directed at Native Americans. It is a bill that is long overdue.

During the mid-1800s and the mid-1900s, the Federal Government attempted to assimilate Native Ameri-

cans by disrupting traditional community structures and ways of life.

S. 789 repeals 11 statutes passed during that time that are obsolete and have been unenforced for decades.

Federal Indian policy today recognizes the unique sovereign status of Tribal governments and supports government-to-government relationships between the United States and each of the hundreds of recognized Tribes across our country.

S. 789 is part of that policy, acknowledging that these laws unfortunately existed and that they should be formally repealed and removed from the United States Code.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, this bill does acknowledge the long and painful history of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians in this country. I support S. 789 because it moves us one step closer to recognizing and remembering that painful history but then addressing it by removing from our statutes that which is so ugly, harmful, and painful.

This bill repeals those outdated and offensive legislative provisions that robbed Native American populations of their dignity and their sovereignty for decades. In New Mexico, we are keenly aware of the damage inflicted upon Native youth and families by so-called reform schools, coercive policies around work, and countless other forms of mistreatment.

Legislation like S. 789 reminds us of that painful history. But we cannot only acknowledge historical wrongs. We must do the work to make things right. I am pleased to voice my support for this bill and look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues from both parties to fulfill the Federal Government's full trust and treaty responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 789.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SALINE LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT BASIN STATES PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1466), to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1466

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Program Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. SALINE LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT BASIN STATES ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program established under subsection (b).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife that depend on those ecosystems to inform and support coordinated management and conservation actions to benefit those ecosystems, migratory birds, and other wildlife.

(c) WORK AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the Program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the entities described in paragraph (2), shall establish a multiyear work and implementation plan to assess, monitor, and conserve saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife that depend on those ecosystems.

(2) COORDINATING ENTITIES.—The entities referred to in paragraph (1) include—

(A) Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(B) institutions of higher education;

(C) nonprofit organizations; and

(D) other local stakeholders.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—The work and implementation plan established under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a synthesis of available information, literature, and data, and an assessment of scientific and informational needs, relating to—

(i) water quantity, water quality, water use, and water demand;

(ii) migratory bird and other wildlife populations, habitats, and ecology;

(iii) annual lifecycle needs of migratory birds; and

(iv) environmental changes and other stressors, including climatic stressors;

(B) a description of how the plan should be implemented to address the scientific and informational needs described in subparagraph (A), including proposed activities, such as monitoring, data infrastructure needs, and development of tools necessary to implement the Program;

(C) recommendations and a cost assessment for the implementation of the plan; and

(D) such other matters as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the work and implementation plan established under paragraph (1).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall implement the Program based on the information, findings, and recommendations contained in the work and implementation plan established under subsection (c).

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative funding agreements with, or provide grants to, entities described in subsection (c)(2) for the purposes of—

(1) participating in developing, or providing information to inform the development of, the work and implementation plan under subsection (c);

(2) carrying out assessments and monitoring of water quality, quantity, use, and demand under the Program; and

(3) carrying out ecological, biological, and avian assessments and monitoring under the Program.

(f) EFFECT.—The work and implementation plan established under subsection (c)(1) shall not affect—

(1) any interstate water compacts in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with those compacts;

(2) valid and existing water rights in any State located wholly or partially within the Great Basin;

(3) water rights held by the United States in the Great Basin; and

(4) the management and operation of Bear Lake or Stewart Dam, including the storage, management, and release of water.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1466, introduced by Senator JEFF MERKLEY and led in the House by my colleague, Representative BLAKE MOORE.

This bill will direct the U.S. Geological Survey to establish a program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lakes and associated ecosystems in the Great Basin States in the West.

Saline lakes in the Western United States are shrinking and becoming

saltier due to prolonged drought and other effects of climate change. These shrinking lakes are exposing harmful dust that threatens the public health of neighboring communities while harming local economies and eliminating essential migratory bird habitat.

This program will help inform and support coordinated management and conservation actions to benefit saline lakes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Program Act.

Although we are considering the Senate version of this bill today, I commend my colleague from Utah, Mr. BLAKE MOORE, for his tireless advocacy for both the House companion bill, which he sponsored, and the Senate bill before us today.

This bill requires the U.S. Geological Survey to establish an assessment and monitoring program that would address the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin of the Western United States. There are 20 saline lakes located in parts of Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and California, several actually in my district. Across this area, saline lakes and their associated wetlands support an important network of habitat for migratory birds and other species.

This bill will inform and support coordinated Federal, State, and local management and conservation efforts to benefit those ecosystems, migratory birds, and other wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague in urging support of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1466, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BONNEVILLE SHORELINE TRAIL ADVANCEMENT ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2551) to designate and adjust certain lands in the State of Utah as components of the National Wilderness

Preservation System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2551

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Bonneville Shoreline Trail Advancement Act”.

SEC. 2. WILDERNESS AREA INCLUDED IN MOUNT OLYMPUS WILDERNESS.

Section 102(a) of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428; 98 Stat. 1657; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) certain lands in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest which comprise approximately 326.27 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled the ‘Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map’ dated July 9, 2020, are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby incorporated as part of the Mount Olympus Wilderness designated under paragraph (3).”

SEC. 3. WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) MOUNT NAOMI WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 102 of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657, 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) MOUNT NAOMI WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Certain lands in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest which comprise approximately 11.17 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled the ‘Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map’, dated July 9, 2020, are hereby removed from the Mount Naomi Wilderness designated under subsection (a)(1).”

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Mount Naomi Wilderness, as designated under section 102(a)(1) of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428; 98 Stat. 1658; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and adjusted under paragraph (1), effective beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be managed as part of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

(b) MOUNT OLYMPUS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 102 of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428; 98 Stat. 1657; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) MOUNT OLYMPUS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Certain lands in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest which comprise approximately 197.4 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled the ‘Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map’, dated July 9, 2020, are hereby removed from the Mount Olympus Wilderness designated under subsection (a)(3).”

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Mount Olympus Wilderness, as designated under section 102(a)(3) of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428; 98 Stat. 1658; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and adjusted under paragraph (1), effective beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be managed as part of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

(c) TWIN PEAKS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 102 of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657, 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) TWIN PEAKS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Certain lands in the Uinta-

Wasatch-Cache National Forest which comprise approximately 9.8 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled the ‘Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map’, dated July 9, 2020, are hereby removed from the Twin Peaks Wilderness designated under subsection (a)(4).”

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Twin Peaks Wilderness, as designated under section 102(a)(4) of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428; 98 Stat. 1658; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and adjusted under paragraph (1), effective beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be managed as part of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

(d) LONE PEAK WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 2 of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-237; 92 Stat. 42; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (j), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subsection (k), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(1) certain lands in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah, which comprise approximately 107.9 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled the ‘Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map’, dated July 9, 2020, are hereby removed from the Lone Peak Wilderness Area designated under subsection (i).”

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Lone Peak Wilderness Area, as designated under section 2(i) of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-237; 92 Stat. 42; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and adjusted under paragraph (1), effective beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be managed as part of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act—

(1) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(2) affects any water right (as defined by applicable State law) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(3) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(4) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. MAP.

(a) MAP ON FILE.—The map entitled the “Bonneville Shoreline Trail Legislative Map”, dated July 9, 2020, shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the map described in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2551, introduced by our colleague, Representative JOHN CURTIS.

This bill will adjust management boundaries to allow the advancement of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, while also designating nearby U.S. Forest Service land for permanent protection.

The Bonneville Shoreline Trail is a regional multiuse concept trail that will stretch 280 miles from the Idaho border to Nephi, Utah. Currently, more than 90 miles of the trail have been built.

Certain areas of the trail are currently impeded, preventing hikers and cyclists from enjoying the full scope of recreational opportunities it is meant to offer.

While advancement of the trail will expand access to recreation in two of Utah's most populated counties and ensure that local residents and visitors can take advantage of the trail for years to come, which, of course, is a good thing, it is my understanding that this particular proposal has also been part of a broader discussion known as the Mountain Accord that is designed to deal with a number of regional transportation and land-use planning issues.

I encourage the local stakeholders to keep working on that plan to solve ongoing issues and advance even more meaningful conservation protections for the Wasatch Mountains.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2551 is a common-sense piece of legislation, sponsored by Representative JOHN CURTIS of Utah, that would improve access along a popular bike trail in Utah known as the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

Approximately 326 acres of the trail are currently inaccessible for bikers due to overlapping wilderness designations. Representative CURTIS' bill simply swaps these 326 acres out of the Mount Olympus Wilderness Area and adds in equal acreage in separate areas to ensure access to outdoor recreational activities.

This is a great example of common-sense types of bills that the House should be considering. It is locally supported. It is a solution that will allow for more outdoor recreation and enjoyment of our public lands.

During a hearing on the bill, the Biden administration testified in support of this legislation. The bill also enjoys the support of more than 30 diverse stakeholders, including the Governor of Utah, The Trust for Public Land, the Outdoor Alliance, the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Committee,

PeopleforBikes, American Trails, the International Mountain Biking Association, and several others.

Letters from these organizations state, in part, that the bill will help create opportunities for new extracurricular activities for students at a local high school, provide equitable access to the outdoors, and support local small businesses.

The Outdoor Alliance also wrote a letter supporting the bill, which states that: "Common sense, modest adjustments, offset by new wilderness additions, can be an important tool for ensuring that existing boundaries do not create insurmountable obstacles to sustainable recreation in places where relatively minor adjustments can be made without undercutting the values that animate the Wilderness Act. We believe that these conditions are met here."

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the passage of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Advancement Act.

Today, the Bonneville Shoreline Trail extends over 100 miles and will one day go from the Idaho border to Nephi, Utah, over 280 miles. Unfortunately, the vision is limited in some areas, and my bill would fix this problem and support its completion.

In particular, my bill would release very small and targeted parcels of wilderness, often where the trail already has been constructed, and in turn designate other more deserving lands for protection. This win-win ensures the protection of this area while allowing for the trail to exist in appropriate areas without wilderness characteristics.

This commonsense approach is why my bill is supported by Utah's Governor, the entire Utah delegation, multiple surrounding local governments, Trails Utah, the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Committee, Outdoor Alliance, The Trust for Public Land, IMBA, and, most importantly, my grandson Jett, who is an avid bike rider on this trail.

With the rapid growth in and around Salt Lake City, it is more important than ever to support new recreation opportunities such as the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2551.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1700

REAUTHORIZING THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5715) to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5715

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FUNDING REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 13 of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5609) is amended—

(1) by striking "through 2023" each place it appears and inserting "through 2029";

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$5,000"; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking "the fiscal year in which this subsection is enacted" and inserting "fiscal year 2022".

SEC. 2. AUDIT OF THE FOUNDATION.

The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5609) is amended by inserting at the end the following—

"SEC. 14. AUDIT OF THE FOUNDATION.

"Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior shall conduct an audit of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation."

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 5715, which will authorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

Congress established the Udall Foundation in 1992 as an independent executive branch agency to honor Morris K. Udall's lasting impact on the Nation's environment, public lands, natural re-

sources, and his support for the rights and self-governance of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

In 2009, Congress enacted legislation to honor Stewart L. Udall and add his name to the name of the foundation.

The agency is headquartered in Tucson, Arizona, and maintains an additional office in Washington, D.C.

The Udall Foundation accomplishes its mission through five major programs.

The important one is the John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution, which provides impartial collaboration, consensus building, and conflict resolution services on a wide range of environmental, natural, and cultural resources, Tribal and public lands issues involving the Federal Government.

In addition, the foundation runs numerous graduate, intern, and focus programs for Native American and Alaska Natives throughout the country, of which many here in Congress have benefited from those internships and fellowships within committees and in individual offices.

I thank the 13 members of the board of directors of the Udall Foundation for their support, the Council on Environmental Quality for their support, and urge consideration and support for the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,

Washington, DC, December 2, 2022.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chair, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR GRIJALVA: I write concerning H.R. 5715, a bill to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Education and Labor does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of the Education and Labor Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 5715 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,
ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, December 2, 2022.

Hon. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chair, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SCOTT, I write to you concerning H.R. 5715, a bill to reauthorize the

Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 5715 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. I am pleased to support your request that the Speaker name members of the Committee on Education and Labor to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the committee report on H.R. 5444 and the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,

Chair, House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5715. This bill would reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation through 2029. The bill does not increase the funding authorization level of this program, which received approximately \$5.1 million in funding last fiscal year.

In 1992, Congress passed the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation Act to award scholarships and select Native American congressional interns.

In 1998, Congress amended the Udall Foundation to create the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution.

The institute provides mediation and related services to help resolve environmental, resources, and lands conflict involving the Federal Government. Congress has twice reauthorized the Udall Foundation, in 2009 and again in 2019.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA for working with the Committee Republicans to include good government language we proposed in H.R. 5715 that would require the Department of the Interior's inspector general to conduct an audit 4 years after this reauthorization. Similar language was included in the Udall Foundation's 2019 reauthorization.

The Udall Foundation is making steady progress toward implementing recommendations previously raised by the inspector general to ensure they are fully complying with Federal requirements. Requiring another audit in 4 years gives the foundation time to implement the new standards and reforms they are working to put in place and advances this committee's role in conducting proper oversight of Federal funds and programs.

Republican amendments have been made to this legislation that would

help ensure continued oversight of the program and the implementation of good government practices prior to a future reauthorization.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), the chair of the subcommittee.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair GRIJALVA for keeping the vision alive of educating our future leaders that will bring to us the solutions and resolutions of conflict issues around Native American self-determination and so much more.

We feel the Udall Foundation's impact across our country, and certainly in New Mexico, from the Halls of Congress to environmental conflict resolution to our universities and students. In fact, New Mexico's very own Congresswoman STANSBURY is a Udall Foundation alum, and over 255 American Indian and Alaska Native interns have worked in more than 60 congressional offices thanks to the foundation.

This bill from Chair GRIJALVA will ensure that the Udall Foundation can continue to implement its valuable mission and work for years to come. I thank Chairman GRIJALVA for keeping this vision alive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues across the aisle for their bipartisan work on this bill. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I, as well, would like to thank my colleagues across the aisle for their thoughtful and important suggestions to the legislation. I am happy to incorporate them. Their suggestions make the program healthier and stronger, and I appreciate that.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5715, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RED RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6427) to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6427

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Red River National Wildlife Refuge Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. RED RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 3(a)(1) of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act (Public Law 106-300; 114 Stat. 1055) is amended by striking "map entitled 'Red River National Wildlife Refuge—Selection Area', dated September 5, 2000" and inserting "map entitled 'Red River National Wildlife Refuge Acquisition Boundary' and dated March 21, 2022".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 6427, the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Boundary Modification Act will amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge acquisition boundary, which is the area from which more land can be added to the refuge.

This amendment will allow for 3,300 acres of land to be conveyed to the refuge system.

The Red River National Wildlife Refuge runs through parts of the Red River Valley in northwestern Louisiana. Each year, approximately 80,000 waterfowl visit the 50,000-acre refuge for feeding and resting. Over 200 species of neotropical migratory songbirds also stop at the refuge.

The expansion will support migratory birds throughout their annual life cycle of breeding, wintering, and migrating. It will also provide additional economic benefits to the region through partnerships with local farmers and increased public access for outdoor recreationists.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work on this important legislation. I urge a "yes" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Boundary Modification Act, a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

H.R. 6427 would revise the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana and expand waterfowl conservation opportunities on a 3,300-acre tract. This parcel has been actively managed to provide increased habitat for migrating waterfowl in the Central Flyway of North America.

Although this legislation would authorize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire these lands from a willing seller, this bill would not increase the refuge's 50,000-acre statutory cap.

I thank Mr. JOHNSON for introducing this measure and also thank Ducks Unlimited for its work on this bill and for its longstanding advocacy for waterfowl conservation and hunting access.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I have no requests for time. We are prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), my friend, and Chairman GRIJALVA for helping us on this.

I rise in support of this bill, H.R. 6427, the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Boundary Modification Act. I urge my colleagues to support it, as well.

As has been explained here, it is a straightforward bill that addresses a very simple problem. For years, the Red River Wildlife Refuge in northwest Louisiana, my home turf, has been a boon for hunters and outdoorsmen and other recreationists. Just last year, it hosted over 209,000 visits. That is greater than the population of Shreveport, Louisiana, which is the largest city in my district.

Thousands of these visitors went to the refuge for the express purpose of hunting and fishing. The refuge truly has contributed to Louisiana's status as a sportsman's paradise. This is a sentiment that we in Louisiana hold so dear, we print it on every license plate.

The refuge's stated goal is to provide for the restoration and conservation of fish and wildlife habitat, including migratory birds, as has been explained here, that all come within the Red River Valley ecosystem. However, the refuge's current structure is insufficient to meet the goals set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, especially for migratory waterfowl.

As we stand here today, the refuge can only support about one-third of the birds it is intended to support. So my bill would help address this deficiency by modifying the refuge boundary to include a 3,300-acre tract of privately owned land for the purpose of eventually incorporating the tract into the refuge. This boundary modification would not alter the authorized acreage of the refuge, and it would still keep the refuge well within its current authorized use and size.

The Fish and Wildlife Service anticipates this tract would dramatically increase the number of migratory waterfowl the refuge is able to support. The bill will also benefit the local economy through partnerships with agricultural producers, greater access by the public to hunters and other recreationists, and greater waterfowl distribution throughout the region, as populations radiate from the refuge.

We spent a tremendous amount of time speaking with all the stakeholders on this issue and collecting their feedback. State and local support for this legislation includes all of the State senators and representatives who represent the area, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Louisiana Forestry Association, several members of the local Caddo Parish Commission and nearby landowners.

This bill is pro-conservation, pro-hunting, pro-agriculture, and pro-outdoor recreation, so we believe it truly is a win-win-win.

I thank the chairman, the ranking member, the gentleman from California, and all the Natural Resources Committee for working with me on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I join with my colleague in urging adoption of this good legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6427, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE COMMEMORATING SLAVE REBELLION ON ST. JOHN

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7496) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at the peak of Ram Head in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, United States Virgin Islands, to commemorate the slave rebellion that began on St. John in 1733.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7496

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE COMMEMORATING SLAVE REBELLION ON ST. JOHN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary of the Interior shall install, in an appropriate location in the area of the Ram Head trail at the peak of Ram Head in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, United States Virgin Islands, a suitable plaque to commemorate the slave rebellion that began on St. John on November 23, 1733.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAQUE.—The plaque installed under subsection (a) shall include information regarding—

(1) important facts about the slave rebellion that began on St. John in 1733;

(2) the collective suicide that occurred during the slave rebellion in the vicinity of Ram Head on St. John in 1734; and

(3) the significance of the slave rebellion to the history of St. John, the United States Virgin Islands, and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

□ 1715

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7496, introduced by my colleague, Representative STACEY PLASKETT.

This bill will direct the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at the peak of Ram Head in the Virgin Islands National Park to commemorate the slave rebellion that began in St. John in 1733.

The slave insurrection on St. John is the first time in which enslaved people successfully took control of a colony, and it served as a spark to later slave revolts that would take place. After half a year of fighting, opposition troops defeated the uprising in St. John.

As a last cry for freedom, the last remaining slave rebels died by suicide by drowning themselves at Ram Head in a collective act of defiance. Installing a commemorative plaque in the Virgin Islands National Park will honor the sacrifices of the rebels and ensure that visitors who hike to the top of Ram Head learn and reflect on this powerful history.

I thank my colleague, Representative PLASKETT, for introducing this legislation, championing this bill on behalf of her constituents.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7496 would require the National Park Service to install a plaque on the Ram Head Trail in the Virgin Islands National Park recognizing a slave rebellion that began on St. John in 1733. I applaud Delegate Plaskett for leading this effort along with the support of Congressman RESCHENTHALER.

In 1733, the island of St. John in Danish West Indies was occupied by roughly 200 European settlers and more than 1,000 African slaves, most of whom were starving following a major drought and a devastating hurricane.

To quell disorder amongst the slaves, strict mandates were imposed that inflicted severe punishments against rebelling slaves.

On November 23, 1733, a group of slaves took possession of a Danish fort while another group overtook plantations, resulting in rebel control of most of the island. Danish troops could not manage the revolt, and French troops came to aid, assisting in the capture and execution of the rebels. Rather than be captured, some rebels chose to instead commit collective suicide, involving 11 rebels whose bodies were found at the Ram Head rebel camp.

The plaque authorized by H.R. 7496 would include important facts about this rebellion. Information about the tragic suicide that occurred during the rebellion, and the significance of the slave rebellion to the history of this island.

The Ram Head Trail is a popular tourist destination, and the marker commemorating the 1733 slave rebellion will serve to educate the public about this heartbreaking event in world history and the freedom fighters who bravely took a stand against the evils of slavery.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7496.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VALLEY FORGE PARK REALIGNMENT PERMIT AND PROMISE ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7952) “to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a right-of-way permit with respect to a natural gas distribution pipeline within Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes”, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7952

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Valley Forge Park Realignment Permit and Promise Act”.

SEC. 2. RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT FOR NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION MAIN SEGMENT AT VALLEY FORGE NHP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may issue a right-of-way permit pursuant to part 14 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act), for the covered main segment if the covered main segment is relocated to a proposed realignment of Valley Forge Park Road and North Gulph Road within the Park.

(b) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to grant a right-of-way permit under subsection (a) shall apply only to the covered main segment and shall not apply to any other part of the natural gas distribution main system or any other pipeline system within the Park.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED MAIN SEGMENT.—The term “covered main segment” means the portions of the natural gas distribution main (including all appurtenances used in the operation of such main) within the Park—

(A) existing on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) that are located under, along, or adjacent to the segments of North Gulph Road and Valley Forge Park Road (SR3039 and SR0023 respectively, as those roads were aligned on January 21, 2022) that are between—

(i) the intersection of North Gulph Road with Richards Road; and

(ii) a point on Valley Forge Park Road located 500 feet northwest of its intersection with County Line Road.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7952, introduced by my colleague

Representative MADELEINE DEAN. As part of a broader effort to develop and enhance the area around Valley Forge National Historical Park, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is working to realign and repave a road that runs through the park’s entrance.

This bill will allow the movement of a natural gas pipeline segment from its current position at the entrance of the park to a new roadbed being constructed east of the current road.

If the pipeline is not permitted to move, the project could be further delayed costing time and resources. Moving the pipeline will also allow for the creation of a new trail connection, which will better allow people to reach and enjoy Valley Forge.

I thank my colleague Representative DEAN for introducing this legislation on behalf of her constituents.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7952. This is a bipartisan bill that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue a right-of-way permit to relocate a natural gas distribution pipeline segment in the Valley Forge Historical National Park located in Pennsylvania.

This bill is necessary to allow the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to realign a road at the park’s entrance to a new location within the park boundary, which will require moving the utilities in the existing roadbed to the new roadbed. This project is part of a larger effort by PennDOT to improve the area surrounding the park.

The Valley Forge Historical Park is the iconic location of the famous Revolutionary War encampment and contains numerous significant cultural and natural resources, including 40 historic monuments and memorials, as well as several diverse habitats.

This bill’s authorization of a responsible relocation of an integral natural gas pipeline demonstrates the important truth that we can effectively balance the energy needs of local communities with our equally important goal of conserving our treasured Federal lands for future generations.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill because it recognizes the necessity of energy infrastructure like natural gas pipelines, and the important role that they serve for communities to meet their needs for dependable, affordable energy.

It is very encouraging to me to see this bill brought to the House floor today, and it is my hope that my friends on the other side of the aisle will support additional legislation to facilitate the timely siting and approval of a pipeline infrastructure consistent with this bill which has been championed by my Democratic colleagues.

H.R. 7952 offers hope going forward that we can pursue additional commonsense solutions to address the significant energy challenges facing our Nation.

We remain committed to this important work, and I encourage all of my colleagues to join us in this effort.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for the bipartisan support.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7952, Valley Forge Park Realignment Permit and Promise Act. Valley Forge National Historical Park is an important, extraordinarily historical landmark and natural space spanning 3,500 acres of Chester and Montgomery counties; my home.

As the site of the 1777 and 1778 winter encampment of General George Washington and the Continental Army, Valley Forge is a living monument to our national story, where former Prussian officer Baron van Steuben trained the Continental Army, transforming them into a more cohesive, unified, and modern fighting force.

It is a symbol of our Nation's resilience and revolutionary spirit.

As part of a broader effort to develop and enhance the area around Valley Forge National Historical Park, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is working to reassign and repave a road that runs through the Park's entrance. And part of the project involves moving the current utilities under the current roadbed to the new roadbed.

Unfortunately, while the park can permit the movement of other utilities, like electric and broadband, they are barred by statute from permitting the movement of the segment of natural gas pipeline also under the current roadbed. Without Federal intervention, the project could be further delayed, costing the American people time and resources.

That is why this bill is in front of you today. It will allow the Secretary of the Interior to permit the movement of a small piece of approximately 2,400 feet or a half a mile of natural gas pipeline to a new roadbed. Importantly, the bill does not allow for expansion, upgrades, or improvements to the pipeline. It is simply allowing the movement to better facilitate the current construction.

In addition to the straightforward benefits of moving the pipeline segment to ensure it remains with all the other utilities, the move will also allow for the creation of a trail connection. This will better allow people to reach and enjoy this historic park, America's park, further developing the area as a landmark of our past and a place of recreation and community today.

This bipartisan bill, which I introduced with Congresswoman CHRISSE HOULAHAN and Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK, and Senators CASEY and TOOMEY introducing the same companion bill on the Senate side, it is a straightforward fix to a technical but important issue facing Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Simply, it is commonsense legislation.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of this bill and for moving it swiftly through the Natural Resources Committee and to the House floor.

I also thank my fellow Congress Members from the delegation: HOULAHAN, FITZPATRICK, Senators CASEY and TOOMEY for being strong allies and supporters and co-leads for America's park.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this commonsense, bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation. And as Representative DEAN said, I thank the sponsors of the legislation. One small thing that only Congress can do in this particular instance affects not only the utilization of this park but makes the situation safer for everyone involved and less expensive, and I thank her for her foresight.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7952, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE AND CORRUPTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-159)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the

emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017, is to continue in effect beyond December 20, 2022.

The prevalence and severity of human rights abuse and corruption that have their source, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States, continue to threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Human rights abuse and corruption undermine the values that form an essential foundation of stable, secure, and functioning societies; have devastating impacts on individuals; weaken democratic institutions; degrade the rule of law; perpetuate violent conflicts; facilitate the activities of dangerous persons; undermine economic markets; and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13818 with respect to serious human rights abuse and corruption.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 2022.

□ 1730

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE GLOBAL ILLICIT DRUG TRADE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-160)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to global illicit drug trafficking declared in Executive Order 14059 of December 15, 2021, is to continue in effect beyond December 15, 2022.

The trafficking into the United States of illicit drugs, including fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, is causing the deaths of tens of thousands of Americans annually, as well as countless more non-fatal overdoses

with their own tragic human toll. Drug cartels, transnational criminal organizations, and their facilitators are the primary sources of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals that fuel the current opioid epidemic, as well as drug-related violence that harms our communities. International drug trafficking—including the illicit production, global sale, and widespread distribution of illegal drugs; the rise of extremely potent drugs such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids; as well as the growing role of Internet-based drug sales—continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14059 with respect to global illicit drug trafficking.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 2022.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TONKO) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

SALINE LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT BASIN STATES PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1466) to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 356, nays 56, not voting 18 as follows:

[Roll No. 518]

YEAS—356

Adams	Arrington	Barr
Aderholt	Auchincloss	Barragán
Aguilar	Axne	Beatty
Allred	Babin	Bentz
Amodei	Bacon	Bera
Armstrong	Balderson	Bergman

Beyer	Garamendi	McCaul
Bice (OK)	Garbarino	McClain
Bilirakis	Garcia (CA)	McCollum
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	McGovern
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McHenry
Blunt Rochester	Gimenez	McNerney
Bonamici	Gohmert	Meeks
Bost	Golden	Meijer
Bourdeaux	Gomez	Meng
Bowman	Gonzales, Tony	Meuser
Boyle, Brendan F.	Gonzalez (OH)	Mfume
Brown (MD)	Gonzalez, Vicente	Miller (WV)
Brown (OH)	Gottheimer	Miller-Meeks
Brownley	Granger	Moolenaar
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	Moore (UT)
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Moore (WI)
Burgess	Green, Al (TX)	Morille
Bush	Griffith	Moulton
Butterfield	Guest	Mrvan
Calvert	Guthrie	Murphy (FL)
Cammack	Harder (CA)	Murphy (NC)
Carbajal	Hayes	Nadler
Cárdenas	Herrell	Napolitano
Carey	Herrera Beutler	Neal
Carl	Higgins (NY)	Neguse
Carson	Hill	Newhouse
Carter (GA)	Himes	Newman
Carter (LA)	Hinson	Norcross
Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	O'Halleran
Cartwright	Horsford	Obernolte
Casten	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez
Castor (FL)	Hudson	Omar
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Owens
Cawthorn	Huizenga	Palazzo
Chabot	Issa	Pallone
Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee	Palmer
McCormick	Jacobs (CA)	Panetta
Chu	Jacobs (NY)	Pappas
Cicilline	Jayapal	Pascarell
Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Payne
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Peltola
Cleaver	Johnson (LA)	Pence
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter
Clyburn	Johnson (SD)	Peters
Cohen	Johnson (TX)	Phillips
Cole	Jones	Pingree
Comer	Joyce (OH)	Pocan
Connolly	Kahele	Porter
Conway	Kaptur	Pressley
Cooper	Katko	Quigley
Correa	Keating	Raskin
Costa	Keller	Reschenthaler
Courtney	Kelly (IL)	Rice (NY)
Craig	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Crawford	Khanna	Rogers (AL)
Crenshaw	Kildee	Rogers (KY)
Cuellar	Kilmer	Ross
Curtis	Kim (CA)	Rouzer
Davids (KS)	Kim (NJ)	Roybal-Allard
Davis, Danny K.	Kind	Ruiz
Davis, Rodney	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Dean	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
DeFazio	Kustoff	Rutherford
DeGette	LaHood	Ryan (NY)
DeLauro	LaMalfa	Ryan (OH)
DelBene	Lamb	Salazar
Demings	Lamborn	Sánchez
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Sarbanes
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Scalise
Dingell	Larsen (CT)	Scanlon
Doggett	Latta	Schakowsky
Donalds	LaTurner	Schiff
Doyle, Michael F.	Lawrence	Schneider
Dunn	Lawson (FL)	Schrader
Ellzey	Lee (CA)	Schrier
Emmer	Lee (NV)	Schweikert
Escobar	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Letlow	Scott, Austin
Espallat	Levin (CA)	Scott, David
Estes	Levin (MI)	Sempolinski
Evans	Lieu	Sessions
Feenstra	Lofgren	Sewell
Finstad	Long	Sherman
Fischbach	Lowenthal	Sherrill
Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Fitzpatrick	Luria	Sires
Fleischmann	Lynch	Slotkin
Fletcher	Mace	Smith (MO)
Flood	Malinowski	Smith (NE)
Flores	Malliotakis	Smith (NJ)
Foster	Maloney,	Smith (WA)
Franklin, C.	Carolyn B.	Smucker
Scott	Maloney, Sean	Soto
Fulcher	Mann	Spanberger
Gaetz	Manning	Spartz
Gallagher	Mast	Stansbury
Gallego	Matsui	Stanton
	McBath	Staubert
		Steel

Stefanik	Torres (CA)	Watson Coleman
Steil	Torres (NY)	Weber (TX)
Stevens	Trahan	Webster (FL)
Stewart	Trone	Welch
Strickland	Turner	Westrup
Suozzi	Underwood	Westerman
Swalwell	Upton	Wexton
Takano	Valadao	Wild
Tenney	Vargas	Williams (GA)
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Williams (TX)
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (PA)	Wagner	Wilson (SC)
Timmons	Walberg	Wittman
Titus	Wasserman	Womack
Tlaib	Schultz	Yakym
Tonko	Waters	Zeldin

NAYS—56

Allen	Gooden (TX)	McClintock
Baird	Gosar	Miller (IL)
Banks	Green (TN)	Moore (AL)
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Mullin
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Nehls
Boebert	Harris	Norman
Brooks	Harshbarger	Perry
Buck	Hartzler	Posey
Budd	Hern	Rice (SC)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Rose
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Clyde	Jackson	Roy
Davidson	Jordan	Steube
DesJarlais	Joyce (PA)	Taylor
Duncan	Kelly (MS)	Tiffany
Fallon	Lesko	Van Drew
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Van Duzne
Fox	Massie	Waltz
Good (VA)	McCarthy	

NOT VOTING—18

Brady	Gibbs	McKinley
Bustos	Grijalva	Mooney
Case	Houlahan	Pfleger
Cheney	Kinziger	Price (NC)
Crow	Kuster	Speier
Frankel, Lois	Lucas	Yarmuth

□ 1858

Mrs. HARTZLER and Ms. VAN DUYNE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. HUDSON, ALLRED, CLINE, Mmes. MILLER of West Virginia, RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. GOMERT changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Pappas)	Garcia (IL)	Meng (Khanna)
Beatty (Neguse)	(Correa)	Mfume (Trone)
Brooks	Gonzales, Tony	Newman (Correa)
(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Norcross
Brown (MD)	Gosar (Weber)	(Pallone)
(Trone)	(TX))	O'Halleran
Bucshon (Banks)	Issa (Garcia)	(Pappas)
Burgess (Weber)	(CA))	Palazzo
(TX))	Jacobs (NY)	(Fleischmann)
Carter (LA)	(Sempolinski)	Pascarell
(Pappas)	Johnson (TX)	(Pallone)
Castro (TX)	(Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)
(Correa)	Katko (Kim)	Porter (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)	(CA))	Posey
Cicilline (Sewell)	Kim (NJ)	(Cammack)
Clyburn	(Pallone)	Pressley
(Butterfield)	Kind (Beyer)	(Neguse)
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
(Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Morelle)
DeSaulnier	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC) (Weber)
(Thompson)	(Pappas)	(TX))
(CA))	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
Dingell (Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Correa)
Escobar (Garcia)	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
(TX))	(Garcia (TX))	(Sarbanes)
Espallat	Lieu (Beyer)	Sánchez (Correa)
(Correa)	Long	Simpson
	(Fleischmann)	(Fulcher)

Sires (Pallone)	Tiffany	Welch (Pallone)
Stevens (Craig)	(Fitzgerald)	Wexton (Beyer)
Strickland	Titus (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
(Correa)	Torres (NY)	(Bishop (GA))
Thompson (MS)	(Pappas)	
(Bishop (GA))	Wagner (Barr)	

HONORING REPRESENTATIVES G. K. BUTTERFIELD AND DAVID PRICE

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two giants in North Carolina history: My dear friends and colleagues, Congressman G. K. BUTTERFIELD and Congressman DAVID PRICE.

With a combined four decades of experience fighting for North Carolinians in Congress, G. K. and DAVID have left a lasting legacy on this Chamber and in their communities. G. K. has been a powerful voice for voting rights and accessible healthcare.

DAVID has worked tirelessly for efficient 21st century transportation as well as affordable housing in North Carolina and beyond.

It is not possible to describe the breadth of their distinguished careers and profound impact on our State and our Nation.

I am incredibly grateful for their friendship and mentorship and know they will be sorely missed by colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

I wish them the best in the next chapters of their lives.

CONGRATULATING CHRISTOPHER RAIFORD

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Christopher Raiford from Savannah, Georgia. Christopher is a shining example of entrepreneurship in our district.

Recently, Christopher was recognized by Georgia's 40 Under 40 list, alongside other rising stars who displayed an unparalleled degree of business savvy and community leadership.

Raised in the State of Georgia, he earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Georgia and his master's in business administration from Saint Leo University.

He rose quickly through the ranks in the banking world, displaying a level of skill and professionalism which would match those of his more senior peers.

Throughout his career, he has always prioritized giving back to the community. Since becoming the president of his local Exchange Club, Raiford has raised more than \$65,000 annually for child abuse prevention awareness, child hunger, scholarships, and recognition of military and public service providers.

In between running a community bank, engaging in philanthropic en-

deavors, raising his three boys with his wife, Anza, and completing his Ph.D., he still somehow finds the time to coach Little League baseball.

At the young age of 39, Christopher Raiford has proven to be a man of dizzying ambition, intellect, energy, and empathy. Truly, there is no Georgian more deserving of their place on Georgia's 40 Under 40.

LOVE AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize how important the recent passage of the Respect for Marriage Act is for America.

Earlier this year, the Supreme Court's mega-Republican appointed Justices shocked the world with their Dobbs decision.

House Democrats knew that the same reasoning these Republican-appointed judges used in their attack on women's abortion rights could be used on the LGBTQ+ community's right to marry whom they chose. So we decided to be proactive, to put people over politics, to put love over hate.

Last week, we passed the Respect for Marriage Act to protect the LGBTQ+ community's right to marry whomever they love.

As a member of the Equality Caucus, I am incredibly proud to have supported the Respect for Marriage Act, which will be signed tomorrow by the President, because in our country, when we say the pledge and we say, "justice for all," it means for all. It means freedom for all. It means protecting our rights for all.

WARREN COUNTY SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, America's small business community is near and dear to my heart, and one of the closest partners that I have had in our congressional district has been the Warren County Small Business Development Center.

Having served on the House Committee on Small Business as both the chairman and ranking member, I am very familiar with their work and the local impact that they have had on so many small businesses throughout the greater Cincinnati area, particularly, obviously, in Warren County.

And since 2018, the Warren County SBDC has been recognized twice as the best performing SBDC in southwest Ohio. They were also selected as the SBA Columbus District winner of the Excellence and Innovation Award, and their executive director, Mike Stater, was chosen by 70 of his peers as the Ohio SBDC State Star.

I have relied on and enjoyed working with the Warren County SBDC for the

last decade, for 10 years now, and I thank them for their terrific work on behalf of the many small businesses throughout our community.

ATATIANA JEFFERSON TRIAL

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, in October of 2019, on the south side of Fort Worth, Texas, on East Allen Avenue, Atatiana Jefferson, a young Black woman, who was inside of her home playing video games with her nephew, was killed by a police officer—again, inside of her home.

This week, we are witnessing the trial of that police officer, and the Black community in Fort Worth is obviously watching this trial very closely.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, when these killings have taken place, people have not been held accountable by our court system, and rightfully so. People in Fort Worth, again, particularly in the Black community, want to see justice in this case; because let's be clear, these killings are too much of a reality in Black and Brown communities all across our country. We want justice, we demand justice, and we want justice now.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to be watching this case very closely. I pray for this family and pray for the right outcome for Atatiana Jefferson. She deserves justice.

HEADLINES FOR ILLEGALS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I one more time plead with the press corps here to report what I thought was the most significant story to come out in the last 2 weeks. And that is, that there were 73,000 got-aways who came across the southern border in October.

So our listeners are aware, there are two large groups that have come across the southern border when we talk about illegals coming here. Some turn themselves into Border Patrol and ask for asylum and are given a court date. But there are other more dangerous ones, the type that are not subject to background checks and may be sneaking across the border with illegal drugs who we refer to as got-aways.

Until last month, the all-time high for got-aways was around 59,000. In one month, we had a 23 percent jump to 73,000. That ought to be a banner headline in every newspaper across the country. And the fact that it is not, should make the entire Washington press corps ashamed of themselves.

HONORING THE LEGACY AND EXEMPLARY WORK OF CONGRESSWOMAN WALORSKI

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of the legislation approved by the House earlier this month, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

My fellow Hoosier and impactful public servant at both the State and Federal level, was a champion for maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting programs.

These programs provide critical assistance to pregnant women and parents with young children who face barriers to achieving positive, maternal, and child health outcomes.

I appreciate that the legislation provides increased funding and direction for services that will assist more families with in-home support and initiatives to decrease child abuse and neglect.

I look forward to continuing to work with all of my colleagues in a bipartisan fashion to complete this legislation and honor the legacy and exemplary work of Congresswoman Walorski.

CREDIT CARD SKIMMING FRAUD

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. In Northern California, thousands of residents have reported having their credit card information stolen by these sneaky credit card skimmers. One skimmer alone at a Walmart in Redding, California, captured the information of over 4,000 cards.

In the first 6 months of 2022, credit card skimming fraud grew by 700 percent in this country. This scheme can deplete bank accounts before unsuspecting consumers even realized that their card information has been stolen.

Skimming costs financial institutions and consumers at least \$1 billion

a year, a figure that will only increase. As rates of skimming increase, as well as the U.S. moving more and more to digital-type transactions, the opportunity for fraud will grow exponentially.

We must crack down on all types of this crime and create a society that doesn't tolerate or defend these individuals who engage in these behaviors.

We must continue to equip law enforcement with the tools needed to investigate and prosecute these types of financial crimes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 13, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 7952, Valley Forge Park Realignment Permit and Promise Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6611, to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 5715, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5715

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2027	2023–2032
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6119. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rural Broadband Loans, Loan/Grant Combinations, and Loan Guarantees [Docket No.: RUS-19-Telecom-0003] (RIN: 0572-AC46) received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-6120. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Report titled, "Preservation and Promotion of Minor-

ity Depository Institutions Report to Congress for 2021", pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1463 note; Public Law 101-73, Sec. 308 (as amended by Public Law 111-203, Sec. 367(4)(B)); (124 Stat. 1556); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6121. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report titled "National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease: 2022 Update", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 11225(g); Public Law 111-375, Sec. 2(g); (124 Stat. 4102); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6122. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report titled "T-MSIS Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Data Book Treatment of SUD in Medicaid, 2020", pursuant to Public Law 115-271; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6123. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Semiannual Report to the Congress for April 1, 2022 to September 20, 2022 and report of Open or Unimplemented Audit Recommendations and Cost Savings as of September 30, 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6124. A letter from the Chairman, Labor Member, and Management Member, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6125. A letter from the General Counsel, National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior, transmitting the

Department's final rule — Audit Standards (RIN: 3141-AA68) received December 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee, on Oversight and Reform. House Resolution 1479. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President transmit certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the surveillance or monitoring of pro-gun, pro-life, or conservative groups under the Internet Covert Operations Program operated by the United States Postal Inspection Service adversely; with an amendment (Rept. 117-614). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 6427. A bill to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-615). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 7952. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a right-of-way permit with respect to a natural gas distribution pipeline within Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-616). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 314. An act to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act (Rept. 117-617). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans Affairs. H.R. 1948. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration (Rept. 117-618). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HIMES: Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth. Bridging the Divide Building an Economy that Works for All (Rept. 117-619). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 9485. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to review and update a report regarding the geographical dispersion of units of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 9486. A bill to extend the authority to reimburse members for spouse relicensing costs pursuant to a permanent change of station; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 9487. A bill to implement certain recommendations to promote the inclusion of pregnant and lactating women in clinical re-

search, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 9488. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require proxy voting advice businesses to disclose certain information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 9489. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a National Laboratory Biotechnology Program to address biotechnology threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. WALTZ, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 9490. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign telecommunications companies engaged in economic or industrial espionage against United States persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 9491. A bill to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9492. A bill to amend Public Law 110-457 to modify the provision relating to unique passport identifiers for covered sex offenders; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9493. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to reauthorize the export administrative subpoena authority and other authorities under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 9494. A bill to improve the treatment of Federal prisoners who are primary caretaker parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 9495. A bill to prioritize United States contractors with respect to federally funded infrastructure projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 9496. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the University of Alaska of certain public land in the State of Alaska, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to exclude certain payments to aged, blind, or disabled Alaska Natives or descendants of Alaska Natives from being used to determine eligibility for certain programs, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Chilkoot National Historic Trail and to provide for a study of the Alaska Long Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of

California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. TITUS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. ROSS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CASE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. MANNING, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. DEAN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. TLAB, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 9497. A bill to prevent international violence against women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9498. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a teacher leader development program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9499. A bill to amend the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 to clarify the meaning of psychiatric rehabilitation services under demonstration programs to improve community mental health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Res. 1516. A resolution approving certain regulations to implement provisions of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 relating to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 with respect to employees of the House of Representatives covered under section 202 of the Act and relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to employees of the House of Representatives covered under section 203 of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 9485.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 14: "Congress shall have the power to . . . make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces . . ."

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 9486

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 9487.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article I, Section 1, "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "provide for common Defense and general Welfare of Americans."

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 9488.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art 1, Sec. 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 9489

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9490.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Foreign Commerce Clause: Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 9491

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9492.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Pow-

ers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9493.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 9494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 9495.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 9496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 9497.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18.

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 9498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 68: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 286: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 911: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1321: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1332: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2021: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2050: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 2143: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LONG, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2252: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. RYAN of New York, Mr. HOYER, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 2351: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 2454: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 2549: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 2886: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 3089: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CROW, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 4006: Ms. TLATB.

H.R. 4122: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4607: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 4750: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4941: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 5190: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 5245: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 5606: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 6860: Mr. RYAN of New York.

H.R. 7630: Mr. STANTON, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 7644: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 7773: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 7970: Mr. LIEU and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 8100: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 8105: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H.R. 8246: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 8328: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 8581: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 8584: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 8616: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 8689: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 8765: Ms. TLATB.

H.R. 8770: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H.R. 8800: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 8806: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 9021: Mr. LANGEVIN and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 9040: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 9079: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 9145: Mr. TRONE and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 9188: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 9268: Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 9289: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 9322: Mr. GUEST, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 9398: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 9462: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 9470: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 9481: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 9483: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. GAETZ.

H. Con. Res. 110: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Con. Res. 120: Mr. ALLRED.

H. Res. 1190: Mr. COHEN and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H. Res. 1434: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.